THE

Bombay Gazette

No. 55,311—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—TUESDAY. APRIL 18, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
22nd April	MANTUA	10885	....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd June	PERSIA	7951	....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7932
17th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
24th "	DEVANHA	8092	MALWA	10883
1st July	HIMALAYA	6898	....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
15th "	ARABIA	7933	....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
29th "	EGYPT	7912	......	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

AT REDUCED FARES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1911.	Leave Karachi, 1911.
C. City of York	7705	April 24	* April 21
B. Merton Hall	4327	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	6529	May 12	* May 9
B. City of Naples	5739	......	" 17
A. Trafford Hall	5321	" 30	...
C. City of Manchester	5551	......	June 10
C. City of Lahore	7000	......	" 15
C. City of York	7705	......	July 15
C. City of Paris	9200	......	" 19
C. City of Glasgow	6529	......	August 1
A. Trafford Hall	5321	......	" 24
C. City of Calcutta	7512	......	Sept. 5
C. City of Lahore	7000	......	" 12
C. City of Athens	5594	October 1	...
C. City of York	7705	......	Nov. 2
C. City of Benares	6973	......	" 18
C. City of London	9000	......	" 24
A. Trafford Hall	5321	......	Dec. 6
C. City of Lahore	7000	......	" 12
C. City of Athens	5594	......	" 20

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for two to twelve passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation as also Surgeon and Stewardess.

Electric Fans are fitted in all Cabins on A and C Class Steamers free of charge.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Special Reduced rates for European servants, accompanying first class passengers.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,

To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency,
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi —Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

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NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

✱ THERAPION ✱
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka...	1695	Thurs.	20th April	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa...	2171	Fri.	21st April.	6 a.m.†	direct.
Linga ...	2171	Mon.	24th April	11 a.m.*	P D & C M.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 20th April calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Madura," 1953 tons, on Monday, the 24th April, calling at Pasni, Charber Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on Saturday, 22nd April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Landaura," 3308 tons, sailing on or about 22nd April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY

18th April, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Koerber ...	5423	A. Foresti	1st May 1911
Bohemia ...	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa ...	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "
Koerber ...	5423	A. Foresti	1st July "
Africa ...	4720	E. Seberich	1st Aug. "
Koerber ...	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep. "
Africa ...	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr "
Bohemia ...	4234	G. Gillhuber	16th " "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	26th April.
Austria	7583	J. Paicich	28th May.
China	6017	P. Pavissich	27th June.
Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES
ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice...... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ...... " 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London...... " 545 " 685*
Saloon Class to London and back...... " 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back...... " 525
Intermediate Class to London ...... " 445
Intermediate Class to London and back " 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ...... Rs. 451
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back ...... " 675
Saloon Class to London ...... " 545 to 585
" Class to London and back ...... " 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
F. Ferdinand	B. Cobol	6046	24th April 1911

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1911.
a Margraf	3,680	Ihle	3rd May,
b Kanzler	3,030	Schutt	19th "

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co,
Agents.

14. Medow Street, Bombay 1st April, 1911.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS, PRODUCE AGENTS

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET LONDON, E.C.

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BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Penang
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)
Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)
Klang (F. M. States)
Seremban (F. M. States)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon
Manilla
Cebu
Hongkong
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 31.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ...... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ...... $ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund ...... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
IPOH
JOHORE,
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

SPECIAL OFFER.

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9½ inch by 4¼ inch ..Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4¼ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

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* If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

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SMOKERS REQUISITES.

STERLING HALL-MARKED SILVER

STERLING BRITISH WORKMANSHIP.

CIGARETTE CASES—Rs. 12, 16, 20, 24, 30, 36, 42, 50 to 70.
" BOXES—7×3½×2, Rs. 70; 5¾×3½×1¾, Rs. 88; 7¼×3½×1⅞, Rs. 110.
" and Cigar holders in Silver Tubes, Rs. 7/8, 10, 11, 13, 16, 17, 18.
" STANDS, Rs. 20, 24.
CIGAR CASES—Rs. 40, 50, 60, 70, 80.
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MATCH BOX SLIDES, large Rs. 7, small Rs. 3/12
CIGAR CUTTERS and PIERCERS, Pocket—Rs. 3, 4, 6, 10/8, 12, 14.
CIGAR CUTTERS for Table use—Rs. 45.

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Hammered, Plain, Engraved, Embossed, Engine turned, &c.

MESS AND OTHER PRESENTATIONS A SPECIALITY.

Engraving EXECUTED IN THE BEST possible Style.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EASTER 1911.

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MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS.
NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

EASTER EGGS.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS,
BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND FILLED WITH SWEETS

SATIN EASTER EGGS
PORCELAIN EASTER EGGS
PICTORIAL EASTER EGGS
WOOD EASTER EGGS.
} in Assorted Colours and filled with Sweets and Chocolates.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND...... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore
Chittagong,
Tuticorin
Cochin,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy
Newera-Eliya.
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar
Mombasa
Nairobi,
Entebbe,
Kampala.
Nakuru, British East Africa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 161
BOMBAY.

W. J. K. HEGARTY,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND...... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,
FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited

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HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine:
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake 150° in cases
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.
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GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.

PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.

ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.

WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.

BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.

Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class Houses of Italy and France.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO. LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

BLANKES
B. 41.
PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "MANTUA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. G Shed, Prince's Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "DEVANHA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS, and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed Victoria Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning, to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE SASSOON SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of Rupees fifty per Share, free of Income-Tax, for the year ending 31st December 1910, declared at the 38th Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, held on Wednesday, the 12th instant, will be paid to those Shareholders, whose names appear on the Register on the 3rd instant, on and after Wednesday the 19th April, 1911.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.

No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 12th April, 1911.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.
FORT BOMBAY.

PRADER RIPU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay, No. 2.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE

INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,

One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS
£6 or £7 per annum.

INDIAN AGENTS:
MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

TO ESCAPE

All Dangers—Moral and Physical,
Please Read our Book!!!
"KAM SHASTRA."
A GUIDE to Health, Wealth and Prosperity!
Available in all Languages!!
English, Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati, Urdu, Bengali, Telugu and Tamil!
Kanarese Edition in the Press!!
More than 600,000 copies already supplied
GRATIS and POST-FREE

Apply to:—VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT
THE GREAT AND SUCCESSFUL PICTURE
"THE FALL OF TROY"
Based on Homer's Illiad.

This film has drawn thousands to the Theatre during the past week and has been retained for one more week at great expense.

"THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON"
ALSO
"VENICE."
A charming series of views.
Our three Comedians
"FOOLSHEAD"
"TOTO"
"M. PRINCE."
A wonderful trio of funmakers.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
TUESDAY, 18th APRIL,
THE VERY LAST
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	,, 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	,, 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India.
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 1½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)

CAPITAL (fully paid up)	£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS	£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. CAMBE,
Manager.

PREPAID TO YOUR PORT.

Ten Days' Trial allowed. Direct from Factory. Highest-grade British-made MEAD
COVENTRY FLYERS
WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS.
Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, Flyer or Brook's Saddles, etc.
LATEST MODELS £3.10s. to £9
Tyres and accessories at half usual prices. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and Special Offer on sample machine. Agents wanted.
MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. 323. LIVERPOOL.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY, TUESDAY. Dr. Underwood and other's Valuable Furniture, Cottage Piano, etc. at Khatav Bhavan, Khatao Road near Colaba Railway Station.

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS.—That is our speciality. No work too small, none too large. Honest and intelligent workmanship. No broken promises. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey, Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of 'Bombay Gazette" Office

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—9¼ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand I) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 18TH APRIL.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th April, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Khatao Bhavan, Khatao Road, Colaba Reclamation, near Colaba Railway Station, the valuable and handsome teak-wood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, glassware crockeryware, best plated-ware, dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, dinnerwaggon, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, iron bedsteads, single and double mirror door almirahs, clothes press, chest-of-drawers, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, sweet-toned cottage piano, by William Whitelby, London table ornaments, carpets also open carved blackwood furniture, etc., the property of Dr. E. F. Underwood, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DUNCAN ROAD, NEAR NULL BAZAR.

Under instructions from the 2nd mortgagee, the firm of Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th day of April, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Motibhai Ladha, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 21st day of October, 1909, the following landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Duncan Road, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7342, Street Nos. 147, 149 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 1769, New No. 8901, Old Survey No. 2/1272, New Survey No. 4742, containing, by admeasurement 77 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Duncan Road, on the north by the property of Balwant Kashiram Raiker and on the south by the property of Suleman Jackeria.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their office, Hornby Road, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th April, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE ON THURSDAY, the 20th April.

ON THURSDAY, the 20th April, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the 2nd floor, Candy House, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, on Apollo Bunder, the valuable and new designed French and mahogany polished drawing, dining and bedroom furniture, made to order, such as silk tapestry lined blackwood suite of drawing-room sofas and chairs, cabinets, sideboard, glass door almyrahs, marble and tile topped tables and teapoys, easy low and Curzon chairs, bedsteads, cupboards, dining table and chairs, dumb waiter, hatstand, gents' bicycle, Singer's foot sewing machine, carpets, pictures, glass, crockery and platedware, cooking utensils, etc., the property of H. Talandier, Esq., proceeding home and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 18th April, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
31, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at 1st Memonwada Street or Memonwada, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the surviving mortgagee Mr. Narotumdas Hurjiwandas, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Rahimtoola Husan Miya, the deceased mortgagor, and in pursuant to the power, of the sale reserved to the mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 21st day of April, 1909, and made between the said Rahimtoola Husan Miya (since deceased), of the one part and Harjiwan Narondas (since deceased) and the said Narotumdas Harijiwandas of the other part, SORABJEE COWASJEE, Auctioneers, will THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th day of April, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, on the premises, at 5 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 107 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being on the eastern side of 1st Memonwada Street or Memonwada, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 109 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 109, and now under Ward No. 615 (1) and Street Nos. 361-363, and bounded as follows, i. e.:—On or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the aforesaid Memonwada Street, on or towards the north by the Memonwada Musjid or Mosque and on or towards the south by the property of Haji Fateh Mahomed Rahimtoola.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the said surviving mortgagee, at their office Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th April, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of different kinds of Grain, Seeds, Ground Nuts, Betelnuts, Black Pepper Turmeric, Ghandy Drug, Sugar, Planks, &c.

Under instructions from Messrs. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 18th April, 1911, at 3 p. m. (S. T.,) at New Coal Bunder, Mazagaon, on account of the concerned the undermentioned goods damaged by fire and or water ex. s. s. "Natravati."

About 1,729 bags, wheat, rice, toordall, cumminseed, groundnuts, betelnuts, corriandenseed, fennelseed, joowar, black pepper, turmeric, suwa grain, ghandy drug, goolal, boar, dry ginger, oorid, subjaseed, khar, copra, moong, cloves, shajeera, hing, planks, &c., &c.

369 bags sugar.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 18th April, 1911.

The Unrivalled Killer!
Fatal to insect life—harmless to everything else. Sold in tins and bottles only, but be sure you get—
KEATING'S POWDER
Kills Fleas, Flies, Bugs, Beetles, etc.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited: PHILLIPS & Co. Limited: KEMP & Co., &c.,

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
"ENERGICAL SYRUP"
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

B. O. C. KEROSINES	WATERLILY	150° F.
	CHUKKER	125° F.
	VICTORIA	125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.
Specially Prepared for
MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HAIRTONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100	14 p.c.	265
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 p.c.	1620
Bank of India	100	50	6 „	64
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 „	1625
Bank of Madras	500	500	12 „	1375
Bank of Burmah	100	100	7 „	133
Bank of Rangoon	100		6 „	100
Bank of Baroda	100	50	6 „	62
Eastern Bank	£ 10	£ 4	...	77½
National Bank of India	25	12½	12 p.c.	750
Punjab National Bank	100	100	9	120
People's Bank of India	50	30	3	33
Specie Bank	100	50	7	50½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10	0½	9½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Credit Bank of India Ld.	50	10	Nil	9½
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	14 p.c.	£59
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	6 „	£19
Do.	25	12½	6 „	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld.	$125	$125	£2	...

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Al'ok Ashdown & Co.	100	100	6 p.c.	250
All India Ut. Co. Ld.	100	20	5 „	11½
Bamankua	10	10	...	7
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	32½
Badham Pile	70	70	28·8	88
Baroda Tram. Co	100	100	4 p.c.	65
Bombay Burmah T Corpn	125	125	10 p.c.	537½
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. O.	£10	£10	Nil.	129
Do do. P.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	170
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	...	20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	850
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p.c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co. O.	250	250	8·10	280
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	285
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	10	10	3½	30½
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	100
Empire of I. L. A.	500	50	20 p.c.	200
John Roberts and Co.	100	100	5 p.c.	205
Josta Fans Supply Co.	100	50	7 yr.	58
Kemp and Co.	200	175	12½ „	172
Karachi Landing	200	75	12	115
Marona and Co	100	100	10	107
Martland Price and Co O.	100	100	4 p.c.	...
Do. do. P.	100	100	7 p.c.	—
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt L. A. Co.	200	50	18½ yr.	287½
Oriental Mining	...	...	...	6
Phillips and Co.	40	40	10 p.c.	35
Port Canning Co.	1000	1000	yr. 42	815
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	16½
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.	100	100	5	105x
Soundy and Co.	100	100	...	20 N.
Tata Iron Steel Co. Ld. O.	75	35	...	49
D.	30	30	...	85
P.	150	130	...	159
Thacker and Co.	50	50	25 p.c.	250
Telephone Co.	25	25	yr. 1½	c.d 45
Treacher and Co.	500	500	yr. 30	517½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	5000
Albert (Karachi)	1100	1100	45	900
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	65
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	6p.c.	170
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22½	1230x
Godavery Valley	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhapatty	500	500	40	500
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	8p c.	115
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	133½
Jamna Gin. & Pressing Co.	1000	1000	70	700
Khangaum	400	400	9p.c.	330
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7½	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Mfg.	250	250	15	310
New East India	1000	1000	75	950
New Mofussil Co.	400	400	60	835
New Berar	500	500	40	532½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	650
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
[illegible]	400	400	30	725
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	50	695
Wadhwan G. & P.	150	150	12	N

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced	500	500	yr. 20	440
Alliance	1000	1000	...	35
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	130
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	100
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co.	250	250	15	525
Bombay United	250	250	11	295
Century	100	100	3	165
Central India	500	500	70	1640
China	1000	1000	...	700
Ohbo Silk	500	500	20	475
Colaba Land and Mill	700	700	30	1090
Coronation Mills	500	500	...	600
Connaught	300	300	...	180
Coorla	1000	1000	yr. 45	490
Crescent	100	100	4	63½
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	835
Crown	500	500	20	500
David	250	250	12½	367½
Emperor Edward	500	500	25	525
Empress	500	500	...	181½
Edward Sassoon Mill	200	200	nil	186½xd
Fazulbhoy	250	250	...	190
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1285
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	222½
Gold Mohur	500	500	yr. 20	200
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	420
Howard and Bullough	500	500	15	350
Hyderabad	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	...	75
Indian Mfg	1000	1000	...	355
Indo-China Mfg	1000	1000	nil	750
James Greaves	500	500	...	250
Jamshed Mfg	250	250	7½	142½
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	325
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	175
Khandesh	1000	610	25	775
Khatow Makonjee	1000	1000	45	715
Kohinoor	500	500	15	637½
Leopold	100	100	...	38
Lakshmi Cotton	1000	1000	yr. 100	1465
Madras United	1000	1000	80	2525
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	30	2635
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	100	2800
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	30	30	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	5	162½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	730
Phoenix	100	100	6	77
Presidency	1000	1000	yr. 40	300
Queen	1000	1000	nil	100
Ripon	1000	1000	...	550
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	yr. 60	885
Sassoon Silk	500	500	yr. 35	575
Sholapur	1000	1000	150	4250
S. Mahratha	250	250	15	130
Standard Mills	500	500	25	885
Sun	250	250	nil	70
Swan	250	250	10	200
Swadesh	500	500	25	1035
Textile	500	500	15	870
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	500	nil	525
Do. P.	500	500	nil	610
Western India	1000	1000	25	340

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p.c.	615
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	6 „	120
Sindh Light Railways Ld. (Mirpur Khas—Jhudo Feeder)	100	100	41-4 „	123
Do. Mirpur Khas—Khadro Feeder	100	100	...	110
Tapti Valley Railway Co	00	500	4 „	475
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 „	123

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as, for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

RUSTIMJI—April 17. at Bombay, Bheramji H. S. Rustimji of Kurrachee and Bombay and son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Cursetji.

INDIA.

DEATH.

HART—April 8, at Trivandrum, Catherine Hart, widow of the late Mr. W. A. Hart.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Easter Tuesday.

Summer Vacation, High Court.

Fancy Fair, St. Mary's Compound, Byculla, 3-30 to 11 p. m.

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Statutory General Meeting, Navsari Building, Hornby-road, 3-30 p. m.

Mr. D. N. Patel's Lecture, Framji Cawasji Institute, 6-45 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11, p.m. Great Attraction. "The Fall of Troy." A grand film based on Homer's Iliad.

Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m. Saturday nights, 9-30 to 11-30. p.m.

Maxim: "The man who deals in shady transactions generally knows enough to keep cool about it."—"Cleveland Leader."

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia," with the English mails of the 7th instant, which left Aden, at 4 p.m., on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at 6 a. m., on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Mantua' will leave Bombay harbour, on Saturday, at 2-39 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa Chindi, Tanga, Zanzibar, and Daressalam, per s.s. "Praesident" will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-day.

LECTURE.—Mr. Alan Leo, President, Theosophical Society, London, will lecture at the Hall of the Theosophical Society, (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this evening, at 6-30 p. m., (S. T.) Subject:—"Theosophy and Astrology." The lecture is open to the public and seats will be reserved for ladies. Mrs. Leo will lecture to-morrow on "The New Race and the World Teacher." Mr. Annie Besant lectures at the Gaiety Theatre on "The Masters and the Way to Them." Tickets are for sale at the Theosophical Society.

ALLEGED CHEATING.—Sheikh Hoosein Ismail, an assistant in the firm of Ebrahim Currim and Sons, umbrella merchants of Jenjiker Street, reports that on the evening of the 12th instant he loaded his boxes and one bail of umbrella cloth containing goods of the value of Rs. 100 into a labour cart at the Prince's Dock, and directed the driver, who produced a badge bearing No. 4028, to take the goods to his master's godown at Mount Road, Mazagon. The driver failed to appear at the godown, while the owner of labour cart No. 4028 reports the theft of his badge.

THE GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.—A public concert of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, was held at the Framji Cawasji Hall on Saturday last under the presidentship of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna. The gross proceeds of the concert came to Rs. 576, and, after deducting Rs. 75 for the actual expenses of the concert, a cheque of Rs. 501 has been already forwarded as contribution on behalf of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Bombay, towards the relief of those who were either injured in or left destitute by the disastrous fire at Salombre to the committee formed for the purpose.

MR. D. N. PATEL'S LECTURE.—The fifth lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framji Cowasji Institute at 6-45 p.m. (S. T.), to day by Mr. Dhanjibhai Navroji Patel, G.B.V.C. The topic selected for the evening is "A brief survey of the Indian Art of Dancing with a primitive history of dancing among the various nations of the world." The lecture will be illustrated with instrumental demonstrations and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali, etc., as usual.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at Mahim on view of the dead body of one Atmaram Ganesh Bendre, a Hindu student, aged twenty-two. It appeared from the evidence that on Sunday the deceased was seen going into a quarry hole near the Mahim Station by two persons, who were washing clothes on the other side of the hole. After going into the water he began to swim but was soon seen struggling, and before any assistance could be rendered he was drowned. A verdict of accidental death from drowning was recorded.

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT.—On Sunday night, motor car No. 1256, belonging to H. H. the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra, and driven by one Pallaji Hukmaji, was going along Sukhlaji Street, when it knocked down a Hindu woman, named Saibai, aged fifty, who sustained a fracture of her left ankle and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where she has been detained for treatment. The police enquiries show that Saibai, with another woman was walking along the road, and the motor car driver finding them in the way, sounded his horn, when they both got confused and hence the accident.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut Col. J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I. P. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., this evening:—

March	Territorial	Blankenberg
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppe
A Pfeif-Lied	Fruhlingsluft	Strauss
B Two Step	Moonstruck	Monckton
Selection	The Spring Chicken	Caryll
Valse	Phryne	Zulaleta
Selection	The Girls of Gottenberg	Caryll
Characte March	The Uhlan's Call	Eilenberg

GOODS TRAIN DERAILED.

At about 16-30 on 13th April, the engineer and tender and eight wagons of the 67 up-goods were derailed between Bhailsana and Khandel stations on the Rewari Phulera Chord section of the R. M. Railway. The ordinary traffic was interrupted and the 29 up, the 39 up, 30 Down mixed trains had to be transhipped. The line was cleared and through working resumed at 19 hours on the 14th April 1911. No one was injured.

The Canadian Customs revenue for the financial year ended March 31, showed an increase of £2,500,000 compared with the figures for the previous year.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

CHESHIRE REGT. vs. LUSITANIANS.

THE re-play of Saturday's drawn game between the Cheshire Regiment and the Lusitanian H. C. in the semi-final round of the Aga Khan Tournament took place on the Marine Lines ground, Bombay, on Monday evening. The form of the Lusitanians in the previous match lent especial interest to the play and a large number of spectators assembled to witness the result. The opening stages of play were even, but the Cheshires gradually worked towards the Lusitanians' goal. The soldiers lost a chance from a centre by Hume-Wright, Trueman shooting wide, A moment later, after Walker had made a good save from a close shot by Whitlow, Trueman scored a goal. The Cheshires now attacked vigorously and Walker saved cleverly twice in succession. The Lusitanians now got possession of the ball but, notwithstanding the efforts of their forward line, were unable to pass the soldiers' backs. Play for a time was composed of rushes on both sides, but no further score resulted, Walker once more saving from Whitlow. The right wing of the Lusitanians were responsible for a good run, but Price cleared safely and play again verged towards the Lusitanians' goal. A period of pressing on the part of the soldiers right wing ended in Dominic hitting away and a run was put in by the Lusitanians' forward line which, however, was only productive of a corner. A moment later, Hodgkins took the ball down the field by himself but was dispossessed by Winter. The Cheshires were attacking when the whistle announced half time, the score being:

Cheshire Regt. .... 1 Goal.
Lusitanians .... love.

The Lusitanians opened the attack in the second half, Cyriaco taking the ball down to the back line where Price conceded a corner. From the hit no score resulted and the soldiers' forwards got away with the ball. Walker saved a good shot from Whitlow only to be beaten a moment later by Trueman. The soldiers now monopolised the attack and what aggressive movements their opponents made were neutralised by the back play of Harris and Price. However, the defence of the Lusitanians was also sound and they made many openings for their forward line. The soldiers continued to attack and, with the exception of an occasional but protracted run, held their opponents in their own half. Play was fast, but uneventful, Walker on one occasion dispossessing Trueman when he was about to shoot. Just before time the Lusitanians were pressing but were unable to score.

Cheshire Regt. .... 2 Goals
Lusitanians .... Love

The teams were as follows:—

CHESHIRE REGIMENT:—Goal, Moore; backs, Price and Harris; half-backs, McKay, Green and Robinson; forwards Hume-Wright, Whitlow, Eden, Duke and Hodgkins.

LUSITANIANS.—Goal, Walker; backs, Dominic and Winter; halves, Powell, Pais and de Silva; forwards Barron, Nelson, Archibald, Cyriaco, and Wilkins.

The final between the Cheshire Regiment and the Grant Medical College will be played on Wednesday.

Results to date:—

Parsi Pioneer "B" ......Bye	Tr'm-w'y Co 3—		Grant Med. 5-0	Grant Medicals 3—0	
Bombay Tramways Co. „					
Rising Star ... „		Grant Med. 2—0			
Bombay Gymkhana ...	Grant Med. 2—0				
Grant Medical ...					
Wilson College ...	B.E.S. W.O.	B.E.S. 2—1	B. E. S. 4—1		
B. E. S. Old Boys ...					
Pioneers "A" ...	Pioneers 'A' 1—0				
Y. M. C. A. ...					
R. G. A. Bombay ...	R.G.A. 3—1	R.G.A. 1—0			
Parsi Pioneers "A" ...					
Royal Warwicks ...	Cyclists 2—0				
B. V. B. Cyclists ...					
All Blacks ...	All Blacks 5—0	Lus. wo.	Lus. 2—1	Ches. Regt. 2—0	
Marine Wanderers ...					
Yo[illegible] B.C. ...	Lus. 6—1				
Lusitanians ...					
Durham Light Infty ...	D.L.I. 7—0	Dors'ts 1—0			
Pioneers "B" ...					
2nd Dorsets ...	Dors'ts 1—0				
Elphinstone College Gym.					
Hornets Athletic Club (bye)	Ches. Regt. 7—0	Ches. Regt. 2-0			
Cheshire Regt ... „					
14th Hussars ... „	Hus-s'rs 2—0				
G. I. P. Railway ... „					

THE REFERENDUM BILL.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh in the House of Lords on March 28 moved the second reading of his Reference to the People Bill, which he described as intended to restore the very idea of the Constitution—that in all legislation affecting them the people should be arbiters of their own destinies. The Bill proposes a two fold reference—(1) in the event of difference between the two Houses on a rejected Bill, and (2) on a requisition from 200 members of the House of Commons in a case where a Bill has been passed by both Chambers. Opposing the second reading on behalf of the Government, Lord Morley declared that the Bill established a revolutionary principle over the whole field of our parliamentary life. The Referendum would be a constant source of general elections and of changes of Government, and would enable their lordships to force an appeal whenever they chose from the views of the majority of the House of Commons. Expressing himself as a believer in the Referendum as an indispensable part of our political machinery, Lord Lansdowne feared the Bill went somewhat further than he was prepared to go himself. They should look to the Referendum as a quite exceptional measure for the purpose of putting an end to differences of opinion between the two Chambers with regard to important subjects. He suggested that the present Bill might be delayed for a few weeks until more was heard of the Parliament Bill in the other House.

The debate was resumed on March 26 by Earl Beauchamp, who urged that the Government were bound in honour to press forward the Parliament Bill and not to adopt the Unionist alternative submitted to the country at the last election. The Earl of Cromer contended that the Bill was needed for stopping log-rolling. Lord Sheffield spoke against it, and Lord Northcote in favour of its principle. Lord Wardale, speaking as an advanced Liberal, argued that the introduction of the Referendum in a limited form would be for the advantage and protection of democracy. Lord Newton said he did not profess to be a democrat, and therefore the recommendation that the Bill was the legitimate outcome of democratic principle did not carry much weight with him. He thought the Referendum might be fairly used as a final resort for settling disputes between the two houses, but beyond that he was not prepared to go. The Earl of Ancaster strongly opposed the Bill and said that if the Parliament Bill were fairly worked he would prefer it to the Referendum. The debate was adjourned, no day being fixed for its resumption.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath, and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE GOLFERS' CUP.

Final Round.

In the final between R. P. Scott and J. Sturrock the latter received six strokes. Scott was not playing up to his best form and, moreover, did not have the best of luck. Consequently, Sturrock soon had a big lead and was four up at the fifth hole. He then lost three holes in succession and was only one up on the first round. After this he went away with a strong game and won at the fifth hole, five up. Results:—

	1st round	2nd round	3rd round		
M. F. Nicholson, Bye	Nicholson	Tennant	Sturrock 2 up	Sturrock 2 & 1	Sturrock 5 & 4
R. G. Abbott ... „					
G. F. D. Tennant „	Tennant				
L. B. Ward ... „					
W. G. Ficol ... „	Jessop	Sturrock			
J. W. Jessop ... „					
A. T. Sturrock „	Sturrock				
R. D. England „					
H. M. Kendall „	Harvey	Harvey	Roberts w. o.		
G. W. Harvey „					
C. E. Marsden ... „	Nicholson				
E. P. Nicholson „					
A. P. Orr ... „	Orr	Roberts			
P. W. Cresswell „					
A. L. S. Roberts	Roberts				
T. Hollinghurst					
C. A. Russ ... „	Russ	Scott	Scott 1 up	Scott 2 up	
R. B. Ryall ... „					
T. D. Parry ... „	Scott				
R. P. Scott ... „					
E. P. Comber ... „	Owen	Reed			
A. C. Owen ... „					
Capt. Adair ... „	Reed				
J. Reed ... „					
C. H. Roberts ... „	Roberts	Roberts	Roberts w. o.		
H. P. T. Lattey „					
C. Branson ... „	Hart				
H. E. Hart ... „					
J. A. Cherry ... „	Mann	Mann			
F. W. Mann ... „					
E. E. Savi ... „	Gittins				
J. R. Abercrombie „					
A. Gittins ... „					

THE GERMAN NAVY LAW.

Lord C. Beresford in the House of Commons, on March 27, asked the First Lord of the Admiralty if he would say whether the 1908 amendment to the German Navy Law would increase the number of German battleships.

Dr. Macnamara, who replied, said:—As explained by my right hon. friend the First Lord in an answer to my hon. friend the member for Northamptonshire, East, on Monday last, the Fleet Law of 1908 did not alter the nominal total numbers, inasmuch as it shortened the period after which battleships were to be replaced from twenty-five to twenty years, thus making the period the same as for cruisers. The result of this was to increase the number of large armoured ships laid down each year during the period 1908-1911 from three to four, thereby enabling four battleships of 4,034 tons to be replaced four years earlier than would otherwise have been the case.

Lord C. Beresford asked the First Lord whether in view of the official statement that the German Navy Law of 1900. when complete, means a navy of thirty-three capital ships, including "Dreadnoughts" and cruisers, as well as pre-"Dreadnoughts," he would lay a paper showing how the discrepancy had arisen between this Estimate and the German Navy Law of 1900, with amendments of 1906 and 1908, which, when complete, showed a navy of fifty-eight capital ships, including "Dreadnoughts" and cruisers, as well as pre-"Dreadnoughts."

Dr. Macnamara.—In the statement to which the noble lord refers the number thirty-three relates to "Dreadnoughts" and "Dreadnought" cruisers only; and in order to make up the total to fifty-eight armoured ships, the noble lord must add to the thirty-three "Dreadnoughts" and "Dreadnought" cruisers sixteen pre-"Dreadnought" battleships and nine pre-"Dreadnought" armoured cruisers. This number of twenty-five pre-"Dreadnoughts" was covered by the words in the statement "as well as pre-Dreadnoughts," the phrase "as well as" meaning "in addition to." (A laugh.)

IMPERIAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

At the forthcoming Imperial Education Conference, which will be held on April 25 to 28 inclusive, the morning sessions will be confined to official representatives and devoted to the consideration by them of such matters as the various Oversees Government, have suggested for discussion or any delegate may wish to bring before the Conference. A preliminary meeting of official representatives will be held on Monday, April 24, to settle finally the programme for the morning sessions of the Conference will be attended by representatives of the India and Colonial Offices and of all the Home Education Departments—English, Scotch, and Irish. The States of Guernsey, Jersey, and the Isle of Man have been asked to nominate representatives. The following local Government in India have arranged to be represented:—

The Government of Madras by Mr. A. G. Bourne, C. I. E., D. Sc., F. R. S., Director of Public Instruction in the Presidency of Madras; the Government of Bombay by Mr. A. L. Coverton, M. A., Principal and Professor of English Literature, Elphinstone College, Bombay; the Government of Bengal by Mr. B. Heaton, Principal of the Sibpore Civil Engineering College, Bengal; the Government of the Central Provinces by Mr. S. C. Hill, M. A., late Director of Public Instruction in the Central Provinces, and Mr. C. E. W. Jones, Principal of the Morris College, Nagpore; the Government of Burma by Mr. W. G. Wedderspoon, M. A., LL. B., Inspector of Normal Schools, Burma.

CREATION OF PEERS.

In the House of Lords on March 28 the Marquess of Lansdowne intimated that he would be unable to introduce his Reform Bill before the Easter holidays, and proceeded to give notice of a motion:—"That a humble address be presented to his Majesty praying that his Majesty, with a view to the reform of the present constitution of the House of Lords would be graciously pleased to consent to a Bill being introduced limiting the prerogative of the powers of the Crown in so far as they relate to the creation of peerages, and the issue of writs of summons to Lords spiritual and temporal to attend and sit, and vote in the House of Lords." Lord Lansdowne apologised for the shortness of notice of such a motion, and indicated that it was because March 30 was the last day he could be in attendance before leaving town for reasons of health. Viscount Morley replied that he thought he would be able on the 30th to state the views of the Government on the matter. He announced that the House would adjourn from April 6 to April 26.

At Jacksonville, in Florida, Louis Des Brown drove a motor-car 300 miles in 3hr 53min. 33sec. thus constituting a fresh world's record.

TOKIO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE Tokio Industrial Exhibition held under the auspices of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce and the Tokio Businessmen's Guild, was opened on the 20th March, writes a correspondent. The exhibits, numbering over 16,000, are from 31 Prefectures of Provinces, including the cities of Tokio, Osaka and Kyoto. They consist of fine art works, Japanese and foreign paintings, textile fabrics, metal works, toilet articles, household furniture, educational instruments, gas and electrical machines, toys, jewels, etc.

This news will be useful to those who intend visiting Japan this year. It will give them a very good idea of the industrial progress made by Japan. The capital invested in industrial enterprises in Japan has more than doubled in the last five years. At a meeting of the tradesmen and manufacturers, held in March 1911, in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, Tokio, Dr. Takayama, who recently returned from a tour of inspection of the Commerce and Industry of Western countries, enumerated the following branches of industry as desirable to be introduced into Japan:—

Artificial silk.—About 25 per cent. artificial silk factories are in existence in the world, the total output reaching 5,000 tons. The price of artificial silk is about one-tenth that of real silk. The silk gives a fine lustre when used in weaving Japanese textiles.

Nitrate industry.—The process of converting nitric gas into liquid form was discovered in France in 1877 and its extensive application brought about a revolution in modern industries. It will be a great advantage to have the industry introduced into Japan.

Extraction of bean oil.—In England bean oil is being manufactured by pressing the beans, the refuse being used for feeding cattle. About 500,000 tons of beans were imported from Manchuria for the purpose in 1909. The oil is used in in making soap.

Glycerine industry.—This branch of industry also claims the attention of Japanese manufacturers.

Indians cannot do better than follow the methods adopted by the Japanese in industrial enterprise. Most of the Japanese industries are started on a small scale and gradually extended. The Japanese frequently visit Europe and America to be up-to-date in their manufactures. They do not hesitate to employ European or American experts, if necessary, for a short time. Of course, their industries are protected.

SOUTH AFRICAN FAUNA.

The King's Collections.

Rapid progress is being made with the collection of South African animals destined for presentation to King George on the double occasion of his Coronation and of the establishment of the Union of South Africa. According to the latest information from South Africa the collection already includes representatives of the following species—Roan antelope, oribi zebra, sable antelope, puku springbuck and duiker, warthog and bushpig, jumping hare, baboons, lions, two leopards, two genets; secretary bird, wild geese, cranes, guinea fowls, francoliks, kites, eagles, hawks, crocodile, pythons, poisonous snakes, tortoises, and iguanas. These are being drafted to various centres before being shipped to England, where it is understood that they will be exhibited to the public in the Zoological Society's Gardens.

Meanwhile what is so far the most important animal to be included in the collection has already reached Regent's Park. This is an example of Ross's large-eyed seal (Omnatophoca rosti) from the Antarctic seas. For the discovery of this species one must go back to the exploration of the "Erebus" and "Terror"; the specific name was conferred in honour of the commander of the expedition and the generic name has reference to the very large eyes. The fur is close-set and rigid, of a greenish yellow colour with close oblique yellow stripes on the sides and paler beneath. There are no claws on the hind feet and those on the forefeet are very small. Ross's expedition (1839 43), brought back two skulls and a single skin; but recent explorers have been more fortunate, and now there are some excellent stuffed specimens in the National Collection in Cromwell Road. This new arrival, a very good example of the species, is about 6 feet long, and has been placed in the Pavilion pond, where it is sure to attract a good deal of attention from naturalists.

The eland herd has been increased by the birth of a male calf, but unfortunately the dam refused to suckle it. In this case the young one was sent to Mr. A. H. Cocks, a member of the council, to be fostered by a cow that had newly calved. Similar steps were taken with a young brindled gnu born early in December, but were not successful. The gap caused by the death of Stuhlmann's monkey (Otoleucus stuhimanni) has been filled by the deposit of an example of the same species from the Congo, and two examples of Neumann's monkey (Cercopithecus centralis) have also been received.

THE ARCHDUKE FERDINAND.

It is quite unlikely, writes a correspondent, that the status of his morganatic wife has anything to do with the Archduke Franz Ferdinand's refusal to represent the Emperor of Austria at the Coronation. The difficulty about her rank is not an English one at all. If she were, similarly, the legal wife of an English prince she would take her husband's rank. We know nothing of morganatic marriages in England, there is no such thing in our law or Court etiquette. But in these international ceremonials the English Court accepts the lady's Austrian rank. However, this difficulty has never prevented the Archduke from appearing alone as the representative of Austria. It is true that she recently accompanied him to Berlin, but it was at the especial request of the German Emperor, who was anxious, no doubt to conciliate the future ruler of the Dual Monarchy. Certainly it was a very delicate attention to give the lady Imperial rank at the German Court when she was refused it at Vienna.

Probably the real trouble is the question of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand's own precedence, not that of his wife. He is a great stickler for etiquette, and it was said at the time of King Edward's funeral that he was much offended by the position allotted to him at the various ceremonials. As the heir and representative of the proudest throne in Europe, he held that he should have been given precedence over the reigning monarchs of little modern States As a matter of fact he was ranked after the smallest of them. Probably his contention that the should have been given rank immediately after the Emperor of Germany is more in accordance with the usual etiquette in such matters than was the position assigned to him by the British Court.

THE LAUNCH OF THE "MONARCH."

The battleship "Monarch" which is the eighteenth British armoured ship of the "Dreadnought" era, was launched at Elswick on March 30 by Mrs. Lewis Harcourt, wife of the Colonial Secretary. This vessel, which was laid down on April 1, 1910, is the second of the four "contingent" ships of the 1909 10 programme to take the water. The "Monarch" has a displacement of about 22,700 tons, or nearly 5,000 tons more than the "Dreadnought" Her length is 545 feet and beam 88·5 feet, the figures of the "Dreadnought" being 490 feet and 82 feet. These increases have been called for, it has been observed, by the change in disposition of the main armament. The end in view has been to achieve the heaviest attainable fire with a given battery in any direction. This has been done by placing all the big gun turrets on the centre line, with a pair forward and a pair aft, and one amidships Thus all the guns can be brought to bear on the broadside, with a wide arc of training both before and abaft the beam. The main armament of the "Monarch" will consist of ten 13·5 inch guns, but owing to improvements which have been made in the system of mounting these guns they can be worked and controlled as easily as the twelve-inch, and the rate of fire is about the same. This gun throws a projectile of 1,250 lb. weight, instead of one of 850 lb. as thrown by the twelve-inch gun, and the shell carries a much larger bursting charge. The secondary or torpedo defence battery consists of twenty-four four-inch guns, and there are also three tubes for firing the twenty-one-inch torpedo in her armament. The designed speed of the "Monarch" is twenty-one knots, with a horse-power of 27,000, steam being supplied to Parsons turbines by Babcock and Wilcox water-tube boilers. Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslie, and Co. will supply the machinery. The normal coal capacity will be 900 tons, but 2,700 tons can be carried, and in addition 1,000 tons of oil fuel.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 17.

The disturbance has intensified and moved in a north-easterly direction towards the coast between Kyaukpyu and Chittagong and has caused nearly general rain in Burma, excluding Tenasserim. The rainfall has been fairly general in Eastern Bengal and Assam and scattered falls are reported from south Madras. The chief amounts are: Akyab, eight inches; Maymyo, two inches; Bhamo and Cox's Bazar, one inch; Bogra, three inches; Jalpaiguri and Trichinopoly, one and a half inches. Forecast.—Increase of rainfall in the northern half of Burma and Eastern Bengal.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 17TH APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 17th April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are almost clear. Humidity is below the average at Rawalpindi and Ambala and equal to it in other places. Temperature is normal except for an excess during night at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is normal or in defect. Temperature is about the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded in lower Sind, but continue clear over the rest of the division. Humidity is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has risen and is now in excess in Upper Sind during day; night temperature is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded on the Kathiawar coast. The air is damper in Cutch, Kathiawar and Gujarat, while the usual amount of moisture is present in it in West Central India. Maximum temperature is above the average at Deesa, below it at Neemuch and Verawal, and equal to it elsewhere; the minimum is normal everywhere.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is much below the average in the Central districts.

The Konkan.—Cloud has increased and skies are to-day nearly overcast in the north Konkan. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature during day and also at night is lower than usual in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Light cloud has appeared in south Hyderabad, but skies remain clear over the rest of the division. Humidity is excess at Poona and normal or in defect in other places. Day temperature is in defect at Aurangabad and in excess at Bijapur; night temperature is also low at Aurangabad, Nizamabad and Belgaum.

General Remarks.—Trichinopoly reports 1·40" of rain and light showers have fallen also at Cochin and Colombo. Cloud has increased; skies are heavily clouded at Karachi and lightly to moderately clouded on the Kathiawar and Bombay coasts, but have cleared on the Madras coast. The barometric pressure has commenced to fall in the Persian area and the weather in Sind, the Punjab and the adjacent parts of Rajputana is in an unsettled condition. Sea is still rough at Colombo and moderate at Cochin.

Weather on the Coromandel Coast is likely to clear, but skies may remain partially clouded on the West Coast. Light rain is probable in the south of the Peninsula.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 17th April, was 29·892 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 4 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct in from these given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th Mar. on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Total Traffic for the week	6,000	29,000	.....	35,000
Or per mile of Railway	43	205	......	248
For previous 11 weeks of half year	69,626	4,88,510	312	5,58,448
Total for 12 week	75,626	5,17,510	312	5,93,448
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	8,393	60,356	......	68,749
Per mile of Ry.	59	428	......	487
Total to corresponding date	90,429	5,98,822	1 554	90

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 33,749
Do. date .... „ 97,357

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th Mar. on 1,773·83 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,92,000	2,40,000	7,000	4,39,000
Or per mile of Railway	108	136	4	248
For previous 11 weeks of half year	20,98,369	34,63,932	72,943	56,35,249
Total for 12 week	20,90,369	37,0[illegible]2	79,943	60,74,249
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,69,608	2,54,195	14,440	4,38,243
Per mile of Ry.	96	143	8	247
Total to corresponding date	21,02,131	39,02,108	1,07,782	61,12,021

Increase for the week .... Rs. 757
Decrease to date .... Rs. 37,772

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It remove all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

Makes The Hair Grow

We are talking about Ayer's Hair Vigor. Just note that word "Ayer's." You are perfectly safe with it. No harm to you or to your hair. Makes the hair grow? It certainly does. Stops falling hair, too. Remember it's "Ayer's" we are talking about. Ask your doctor about your hair and about Ayer's Hair Vigor. Get his approval. Your own doctor and "Ayer's" make a strong combination. It means faith, confidence, satisfaction.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

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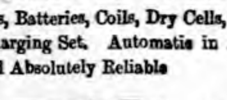
Accumulators, Batteries, Coils, Dry Cells, &c. FULLER "Charging Set. Automatic in Action and Absolutely Reliable

You connect the Accumulator at night.



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Insist on "FULLER," the British make.

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THE GREAT NERVE REMEDY.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
FOR HEALTH STRENGTH & ENERGY

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

Quiets the Nerves, gives Refreshing Sleep to the Nervous and Overworked. Restores Health, Vigor and Vitality. For Sleeplessness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Nervous Headache, Nervous Indigestion, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Failing Memory, Nightmare, Heart Weakness, Nervous Prostration and other similar diseases resulting from a weakened condition of the Nervous System.

They are not a stimulant but a nerve builder, a most valuable and effective combination of harmless nerve restoring remedies known to medical science. Absolutely harmless, yet quick in their action. They assist nature in rebuilding the nerves, and do it in a natural way, not causing the nerves to feel stimulated only while they are being taken, as do some nerve medicines, but gradually restoring the entire nervous system to a perfectly healthy condition.

Read the following evidence:—

Mr. C. S. REDDI, Chittoor, writes:—Your bottle of Prof. James' E. T. Pearls, I call them gems: they did me immense good so please send another big bottle by V. P. P.

Mr. FELIX D. COELHO, Bela Vista, Calicut, writes:—I am glad to inform you that your famous Prof. James' E. T. Pearls proved a boon in my case. They are Pearls as you call them and not pills. Please send another two bottles by V. P. P.

S. Sgt. J. ELDER, S. T. C., Nowshera, Punjab writes:—That the Pearls are giving excellent result Please send another four bottles as early as possible

Price Rs. 2 per Bottle of 40 Pills.
Rs. 1-4-0 per bottle of 25 Pills. V. P. charge extra.

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No danger in eating freshly baked cakes, scones, tea-bread, etc., when

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

(Trade Mark)

—the *sure* raising powder—is used.

Everything baked with "Paisley Flour" is most digestible, even when new, and do you know that any cakes left over and reheated in the oven the following day are almost equal to the freshly baked.

Made by Brown & Polson. Every tin contains recipes for tempting cakes, etc.

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BEST CIGARETTE PAPER

Knife-Like Pains.

The sharp, shooting pains, the intense agony of Sciatica, often make death preferable to life. The fiery darts that run from hip to heel, the sleepless nights, the cheerless days—why not stop all this and get back to health and comfort again?

Little's Oriental Balm is the best known remedy for Sciatica. Rubbed into the limbs where the pain is, it gives almost instant relief, and its persistent use has effected many miraculous cures.

Don't despair just, because other remedies have failed to cure your Sciatica. Little's Oriental Balm is different from all other remedies. It cures, as thousands can testify.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors all over India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

The B I S N Co's steamer Bulimba, 1,607 tons, Captain T Whytehead, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi, and Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Koerber, 3,157 tons, Captain A Foreste arrived here yesterday from Trieste 1st instant with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain J G Le Bracq, arrived here yesterday from Rangoon 4th April with a cargo of rice and general.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kanzler, 2,365 tons, Captain Schutt, arrived here yesterday from Durban, 16th March with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Fox........Capt Allen......T Hunt, C S I, R N... Royal Navy

H M S Sphinx.........Comdr J Harvey R N.......Special Service Steamer

R I M S Elphinstone.........Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine

R I M S General Brackenbury ....Lt Comdr Robinson Target Towing Steamer

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 17.

Banca	3794	Collyer	P & O S N Co
Breziliana	2438	Snowdon	......
Brinkburn	2420	Jelland	......
Budrie	1613	Jones	B & P S N Co
Caledonien	2540	Mclher	M Maritimes & Co
Claverley	2149	Craigh	Turner Morison & Co
Devanha	4785	Powell	P & O Co
Dumbarmoor	2331	Owens	Shaw Wallace & Co
Dwarka	759	Moxon	M M & Co
Ellerslie	2187	Whitehead	W & A Graham & Co
Goslar	2743	Schloder	Volkart Bros
Gymeric	2558	Williams	E Tajbhoy
Greamere	2326	Hunter	......
Goalpara	1353	Whytehead	M M & Co
Islami	1604	Green	M M & Co
Kanzler	2365	Schutt	A Strandes & Co
King Edward	2834	Dames	......
Landaura	2157	Tipper	M M & Co
Mantua	5905	Vibert	P & O Co
Nairung	2863	Peck	T Morrison & Co
Nuddia	1944	Davidson	M M & Co
Peter Jabsen	2174	Nerneneg	... ...
Pundua	2126	Eton	M M & Co
Saiti	502	Baldwin	B & P S N Co
Shah Jehan	2565	Born	Shah S N Co
Urlana	3384	Carey	M M & Co
Vadala	2164	Bracq	M M & Co
Warora	2564	Maude	N F.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Cumming	3108	Gourlay	N F	N F...	J Finlay & Co
B Bassano	2762	Boxhall	Hull via Karachi	24-4	J Finlay & Co
C&R City of Glasgow	4193	Findlay	Karachi	24-4	K Nixon & Co
D&E Langton Hall	2382	Clement	Manchester	30-4	Killick Nixon & Co
F Hakata Maru	3319	Mocker	Kobe	21-4	N Y Kaisha
K Ardiane Christine	2162	Tindall	Hull	22-4	W & A Graham & Co
M Praesident	2066	Bremer	Zanzibar	19-4	A Strandes & Co
O Countess Warwick	2568	Prentices	Mostyn Deep	22-4	W & A G & Co
P Blakemoor	2408	Knott	Dunkirk	22-4	W & A Graham & Co
Q Somali	1615	Staffen	Durban	17-4	A S & Co
Offside O					
Corunna	2458	Chuckney	Philadelphia	27-4	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Torrington	3319	Urdless	Antwerp	29-4	W & A Graham & Co
2 Scindia	3253	Kelso	Liverpool	24-4	W & A Graham & Co
3 Umta	3492	Phillips	Calcutta	19-4	M M & Co
5 Evandale	2468	Wilkil	Cochin	20-4	K Nixon & Co
7 Koerber	3163	Foresti	Trieste	1-5	A L S N Co
8 Clan McDougalla	2976	Sterling	Dunkirk	29-4	James Finlay & Co
9 Wartenfels	2837	Reimers	Karachi	21-4	W & A Graham & Co
10 & 11 Chanda	3351	Tice	Antwerp	26-4	M M & Co
15 Brinkburn	2440	Jalland	Antwerp	23-4	W & A Graham & Co

H W V D

Linga	551	Cutbush	Karachi	17-4	M M & Co

Dock Gate

Lindula	2183	Buller	Durban .. P Gulf	3-5	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
17	Kanzler	Schutt	Durban, Mar 16
	Vadala	Brocq	Rangoon, Apr 4
	Koerber	Foresti	Trieste, Apr 1

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
17	Bulimba	Whytehead	Persian Gulf, &c
	Hatumet	Peters	Calcutta
	Somali	Staffregin	Zanzibar

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Pundua for Zanzibar, &c,
" Devanha for China, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	From
9	Norfolk	Calcutta
11	Clan Murray	Liverpool
12	Gulistan	London
15	Trentham Hall	Cocanada

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Delhi left Hongkong at 1 p. m. on 15th instant.

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STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

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Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 17th April, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	17	12	15	...	24
Suez	17	12	25 p.m.	2	8

DETECTIVE-SERGEANT CALLAGHAN, who has retired after twenty-six years' service principally at Bow-street, London, has been presented with a gold watch by his colleagues. Before joining the police he served in the Afghan War, and took part in the Khyber Pass march.

Bombay Gazette.

SPLENDID SERIES OF EIGHT CORONATION ARTICLES,

By a Brilliant Triumvirate :—

The DUKE of ARGYLL

Mr. A. C. FOX-DAVIES

Mr. PHILIP GIBBS

WE have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows :—

May 6th—The Royal Dynasty

May 13th—The Crown and Regalia

May 20th—Robes and Coronets for the Coronation

May 27th—The Hereditary Coronation Officers

June 3rd—The Coronation Ceremony.

By A.C. Fox-Davies, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Editor of Armorial Families and late editor of Dod's Peerage. Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry, Their Majesties' Court, The Book of Public Arms, &c., &c.

N.B.—Mr. Fox-Davies is recognised as the chief living writer on Heraldry. His first brief was the Norfolk Peerage case, and he was paid a record first brief fee. He made his first speech in public at the bar of the House of Lords. He has been appointed one of the officers for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey.

June 10th—Westminster Abbey: Its Glories and Eventful History

By Philip Gibbs, Author of The Street of Adventure, &c., &c.

June 17th } Modern Kingship
June 22nd } (Two Articles)

By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

"UNBIASSED OBSERVER."—The matter was referred to in our reports.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 18th April, 1911.

THE WEST IN THE EAST.

THE fourth of the series of articles which Mr. Price Collier is contributing to *Scribner* on what England has accomplished in India appears in the April number of that magazine, and like its predecessors it is full of readable impressions. Mr. Collier is often wrong in his conclusions, but he is always interesting and sometimes suggestive. The so-called inscrutability of the Indian is to him a subject for speculative thought. It is, he observes, the easy habit of those who have lived long in India and of those who merely trot through India to describe the people as inscrutable, and to assume that there are depths of thoughts and feeling behind the unknown tongue and the unchanging eyes which are too subtle for the Western mind. But to Mr. Collier this is a mistake. There is, he ruminates, a great difference between the indefinite and the indefinable. It is possible that India is not so much inscrutable as faded. This old, old civilisation may have been printed so often from the same type that the lettering is now blurred and indecipherable. It may be illegible too, because the font of type conveys nothing very interesting or profound even to the users thereof. The suggestion opens up a new line of thought to those who have regarded inscrutability merely as inscrutability and nothing more. "Because," urges Mr. Collier, there was a great literature in India two thousand years B.C., a well authenticated philosophy worked out into a considered system five hundred years B.C., a Sanskrit grammer compiled about 350 B.C., which is still the foundation for all study of the Aryan language; an astronomy which succeeded in making a fairly correct calculation of the solar year, 2000 B.C., the discoveries of notation, both by fractions and algebra; a system of medicine with hospitals and dissecting rooms, an art of music, with its seven notes invented 500 B.C., a code of law, the code of Manu put into its present form about 400 A. D.; and a vast collection of legends and stories in verse, the Mahabharata, the main story dealing with a period not later than 1200 B. C.—because all this is the fruit of the soil of India, one is perhaps tempted to over-rate what exists of intellectual prowess to-day. The inscrutability may be emptiness rather than depth." May be; but is not Mr. Collier unnecessarily severe?

Let us see what leads him to doubt. Mr. Collier was honoured while in India with the opportunity of knowing barristers, journalists, soldiers and judges, teachers, holy men, small landholders, peasants, monks, princes and educated women. From his conversation with them he concluded they knew that what they knew was best left to the idealism of the cloudiest possible haziness. Indefiniteness rather than profundity describes their education and their philosophy of life. It is not only in India and at this present time, he concedes, that easy-going and rather flabby intellects have been willing to accept the high-flown, the turpid indefinite as wonderful and weighty. "The bluster of the demagogue appeals to the many and the mental gyrations of the transcendental lecturer to fashionable women appeals to them, at any rate so long as they do not understand him. *Ignotum pro magnifico*, applies in the West as well as in the East." Mr. Collier is convinced that we are all directly descended intellectually from Animism, and the clouds and the mists, the distortions and noises of the mind are accepted with awe by most of us as mysteries too deep for us, when, as a matter of fact, what is not clear is generally the result of lazy thinking, rather than the exploit of an intellect dealing with matters too high for us. In his mind the religion and ideals of the overwhelming majority of the people of this country is a fatigued philosophy and a blurred idealism, which animates even the leaders. The climate, and the habits which necessarily follow, tend to drowsiness rather than to alertness and well-defined wants and wishes. That there is much in this cannot be denied, much as we should like to show that Mr. Collier is wrong. And here is another unchallengeable statement which will not be altogether acceptable to self-satisfied individuals: Even progressive men and women in India "fumble badly with the new scheme of government brought to them by their present rulers, the English. England's greatness is due in no small degree to the fact that she has held stubbornly to the belief, despite republics and revolutions, that all men are not equal, but are all entitled to an equal degree of justice. France submitted a sham equality for constitutional liberty, and the results are seen in that country to-day in the hateful and hampering tyrannies of bureaucracy. England goes so far as to declare by law that her people are not equal, but she administers justice to all alike with an impartiality and a rigidity unknown anywhere else in the world. Equality is a sham, justice is a reality. Equality has never been realised, justice has been done . . . England thus far has preferred the possible reality to the impossible sham with the result that her citizens have more personal liberty, and are more unfettered in their activities than the citizens of any other country." This is not a prejudiced Englishman who writes but an impartial American subject who has criticised the English as unsparingly as he now does the Indian.

But Mr. Collier deals more trenchantly with the so-called educated classes than with the general population. He declares that he found few among these who wanted justice and found that what they called justice meant nearly always preference. He tells us plainly that the unrest and sedition in India are entangled in this mesh of misunderstanding and Western sympathisers are unwittingly making matters worse by using words which mean one thing to them and another thing to those to whom they are addressed. This seems somewhat cryptic till we read further where Mr. Collier writes: "It should not be forgotten in studying them that their attitude towards the science of government is as old and as deeply bedded in their brains as their literature, their astronomy and their religion. Thousands of years of dampening of individual effort, of trusting to cunning, to bribery, to insidious influence, have distorted all notions of justice." Mr. Collier thinks the Indian's idea of justice, he created ages ago for his own defence and perpetuates it to-day for his own security. We have quoted our American critic at length that the reader may see how unbiassed is the manner in which he holds the mirror up to nature. Whether his conclusions be correct or not is a matter of opinion. But there is much truth in many of his assertions and there are lessons in them which may be commended both to the ruler and the ruled. One sentence however is so pregnant with fact that it is worth reproducing as forming a fitting conclusion to our reference to his study of the East: "No one knows better than the rich Parsi, or the intriguing Bengali, or the peasant proprietor, or the headman, or the money-lenders and the labourers, that the white man's unimpeded march straight through city or village streets is the symbol for them all of their life and fire and property insurance." There is sometimes a danger of this being forgotten.

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WORKMEN'S INSURANCE BILL.

PARLIAMENTARIANS will await with keen interest the introduction which it is announced will take place to-morrow (Wednesday) by Mr. Lloyd George of the Workmen's Insurance Bill. In framing his scheme of compulsory insurance, the Chancellor has had a task bristling with difficulties and one which must have put a severe strain on even his ingenuity. It is very largely owing to the able and assiduous assistance which he has received from Mr. Masterman, the young Under-Secretary to the Home Office, that he has been able, after a period of illness, to produce his scheme so early. Mr. Lloyd George's difficulties of course have arisen mainly over the attitude adopted or expected to be adopted first by the friendly societies and second by the insurance companies. The Chancellor's desire has been that every wage-earner should be, as a matter of course, insured against (1) unemployment, (2) occasional sickness and (3) permanent invalidity. In the case of unemployment the problem seemed to be solved. The Board of Trade selected certain highly organised industries —*viz*, engineering, shipbuilding, and building—for which the scheme was to be compulsory. Contributions were to be made by the State, the masters, and the men, amounting, roughly, to 6d. a week. There being two and a quarter million workers so employed, a fund of three millions would thus be forthcoming every year, and this would be enough to distribute out of work benefit as settled by arrangement with the trades unions concerned. However, when it came to the sickness and invalidity scheme, not to be confined to a few special trades but to be universal, difficulties soon arose. It became evident that employers would exhibit some justifiable irritation were they to be troubled with two distinct levies one for unemployment and the second for sickness and invalidity. It was not a very intricate matter to arrange that the two should be combined and the solution adopted involved the employment of the friendly societies as the agents of the Government. The friendly societies at that time had been offering a very strenuous opposition to any bill which did not include them in its operations, and Mr. Lloyd George deemed it wise to be conciliatory rather than arouse the bitter opposition of such a large section of the Labour party as is to be found within the ranks of these institutions. He accordingly announced his plan definitely assigning to the friendly societies the duties which he expected them to fulfil. Scarcely, however, had he done so, than a far more powerful interest showed signs of restiveness, and the resistance of the influential and wealthy insurance companies was even more to be feared. As might be expected, Mr. Lloyd George, therefore, is believed to have discovered means by which these also may be conciliated. A hint as to the possible contents of the new modified measure may be gleaned perhaps from the following speculations of the Parliamentary correspondent of the *Daily News*:— "If the insurance companies acquire a quasi-official status, they will inevitably become liable to question and answer in the House of Commons, to the usual risk of inquiry by Select Committee or Royal Commission, and to supervision in matters like lapsed policies, liability of agents for weekly premiums, and the proportion of working costs to premium revenue. It is scarcely to be disputed that this kind of investigation and inspection must accompany State recognition, and possibly some limitation of dividends to, say, 7 per cent. —a not unreasonable return on industrial stock." The rumoured resistance, it is added, of the insurance companies to the Government's scheme has aroused immense interest in the lobbies, and members of all parties are reading with interest anything that may be written about the system of industrial life insurance, about which there has been so much controversy for some years.

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LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

OFFICIAL announcement has now been made of the appointment of one of the Government Whips to a post in the National Debt Office, and there will, therefore, be a by-election in North-West Devonshire. It is also announced that Mr. Soares, the member who thus receives promotion, is to be succeeded by Captain Frederick Guest, who is a member of a family which it is recognised has for its financial assistance claims upon the Government's generosity, but has scarcely given abundant opportunity for its bestowal. Thus, the second by-election involved will be in East Dorsetshire, and in neither constituency will the Government run much risk of a reverse. In both divisions at the last election and at the two previous elections substantial majorities were recorded for the Liberals. Mr. Soares increased a majority of 882 by ten, while Captain Guest's figures advanced from 426 to 553. In spite, too, of the unfortunate experiences after his brother's, Major Henry Guest's, election, when Lady Wimborne's electioneering methods were the subject of stricture, the family influence in the division will still be a large one. Captain Guest's political experiences have been generally unfortunate. For some time he has been acting as private secretary to his cousin Mr. Winston Churchill; but although assured of the favourable regards of his chiefs, it was some years before he could find a seat in Parliament. He unsuccessfully contested three constituencies before he was returned for East Dorset. Now at last his luck seems to have changed and his star is in the ascendant. He is a brother of Lord Ashby St. Ledger (formerly the Hon. Ivor Guest) who having quarrelled with his supporters at Cardiff, was given a peerage by the Government soon after the January election of last year.

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CASTE IN ENGLAND.

WE have often observed that caste prejudice is as strong among the people of the West as the East, but we did not know it went to the extent reported by a home contemporary. The journal referred to says there is a grammar school in the Midlands where the conditions throw an interesting light on the controversy about caste and education. Fifty years ago the boys of the town were educated there at a trivial cost. Now, however, it seems impossible for a "scholarship boy" to go through his school days there with his self-respect unimpaired, so many are the ways that paying pupils find of showing contempt for him. At the beginning of the Boer War, indeed, two town lads—one the son of an ironmonger, the other of a chimney sweep —found life at the school so intolerable that they ran away and enlisted. They were clever lads, and, as it was war-time, that counted for something, and they rose in their profession. It is only within the last fifty years or so that the money left for the education of the poor boys of this town has been largely diverted. This, it is said, is really in the interests of the tradesmen, who find it very greatly to their advantage that the school should attract a "squatter" population, who go there solely on account of the cheap educational advantages held out to them.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arabia" with the outward mails of the 7th instant, left Aden at 4 p.m. on the 16th instant, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

A REUTER cable says it is stated that Lady Butler's famous picture "Floreat Etona," depicting an incident at Laing's Nek, is to be sold.

A REUTER cablegram from Baghdad states that a buoy, with a light of 340 candle-power, has been placed at the mouth of the river Shat-el-Arab, enabling vessels to cross at night.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 25th March, 1911, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1910 of 515,033 maunds and Rs. 34,788 in the earnings.

A RETURN just issued shows that the cost of the Home Civil Services has grown from £26,685,934 in 1903-4 to £46,787,873 in 1911-12.

PORTHOLME, Huntingdon, considered by many airmen to be the best "flying" ground in England, is to be developed for that purpose, and work will be commenced very shortly.

THE Army Council, in their arrangements for the attendance of troops at the Coronation ceremonies in London on June 22 and 23, have decided to allow each Territorial infantry battalion to be represented by twenty-five of the rank and file.

THE Earl of Minto, when presiding at the forty-eighth anniversary dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, at the Hotel Metropole, on May 11, will be supported by, among others, the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, Earl Bathurst, Mr. Richard Bentley, Lord Burnham (President of the Fund), Mr. Felix Cassel [illegible] Sir Herbert Cohen, and Mr. J. W. [illegible]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

GERMANY AND DISARMAMENT.

The Albanian Trouble.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, APRIL 1.

IN unmistakable and emphatic terms Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg on Thursday afternoon intimated to the Reichstag Germany's rejection of the ideas of international disarmament and universal arbitration. The Chancellor's speech was delivered before an unusually full house, testifying to the interest generally taken in this matter. "I have risen," he said, "to make a few brief remarks on the questions of disarmament and of arbitration tribunals. The Socialist motion demands that I should take steps to bring about an international agreement for a general limitation of armaments. Discussion of the idea of disarmament is continually prosecuted in Parliaments and at Congresses of friends of peace. The question was also dealt with at the first Hague Peace Conference, which, however, was obliged in the end to content itself with a wish that the Governments would permanently study the problem. Germany has acted in conformity with this wish. But we have found no practicable formula.

RELATIVE NATIONAL POWER.

"And then the armies. For instance, if we in Germany should be called upon to reduce our army by, say, a hundred thousand men, by how much would the armies of France, Russia, Austria, and Italy have to be reduced? If you wish to arrive at any kind of numerical proportion here you must, in the end, fix the general relationships of the power in which the nations should stand to one another. In a preparatory inquest every nation would answer me that she claimed a position in the world which corresponded to the sum total of her national forces, and that her battle forces would have to be determined in conformity with this claim; at any rate, I should give no other reply on behalf of Germany. I should also trespass on the honour and national sentiment of any other nation if I called upon it to make any other answer. The Socialist motion refers to proceedings in the French Chamber. But, in spite of these proceedings, did not the new French Ministry, amid loud applause, close its programmatic declaration with a statement that it would accordingly devote special attention to the fighting forces both on land and sea? (Hear, hear). You can depend upon it no answer would run otherwise. Under such circumstances is a formula for disarmament to be arrived at? Even if the nations would voluntarily allow an international congress to dictate to them the position they should take in the world, we should still have to find a standard by which we could measure the strength of armies against one another. Such a standard has been sought with industrious effort, but hitherto without any success. I do not need to repeat in detail the absolute and relative formulas which it has been attempted to put forward. All these things are known to you. But in these formulas no kind of practicable standard has yet been found. That is always recognised and admitted, even by the friends of disarmament.

AN INSOLUBLE PROBLEM.

"And finally, and above all, every attempt at general international disarmament must, in my opinion, always break down on the question of control. I consider any kind of control absolutely incapable of being carried out, and an attempt at this control would lead to nothing but continual mutual mistrust. (Loud cries of 'Quite true,' and prolonged disturbance.) Who will commit himself to it so long as he has not the absolute certainty that one of his neighbours will not make his fighting forces stronger than they were fixed in the disarmament agreement. Remember the classical case of Prussia overthrown by Napoleon. Napoleon had conceded Prussia, an army of 42,000 men, and Napoleon assuredly had in his hands means of control such as no other Power has ever possessed, or will possess in the future. And in spite of the ruthless application of these means of control, Prussia's patriotism and the genius of the great leaders of the Prussian people succeeded in establishing an army four times as strong as that which the conqueror had conceded. Whoever impartially and earnestly thinks out the question of disarmament, thinks it out to its logical issue, must come to the conclusion that it is insoluble so long as men are men and States are States. ('Quite true' from the Right, and laughter from the Socialists.) Various preceding speakers have mentioned the remarks which the English Minister for Foreign Affairs made on the disarmament question. The English Minister in this connection expressed the idea that an exchange of information between England and Germany with regard to shipbuilding on both sides might prevent surprises and confirm the conviction in both countries that neither desires secretly to outbid the other. Through this exchange of information the other nations would then be apprized of the relationship in which Germany stood to England. And that, too, would the general cause of peace. It has been all the easier for us to associate ourselves with this idea, because our programme of construction for the fleet has from the outlet lain open before all the world, and we have consequently declared ourselves ready to come to an understanding with England in this respect in the hope that thereby the anticipated tranquilisation of public opinion in England will result. (Shout from the Socialist benches, 'What about control?')

IMPOSSIBLE TREATIES.

"The question of arbitration tribunals has recently also been discussed with particular eagerness, especially in the direction whether it would be possible to conclude arbitration treaties without the so-called honour clause. This clause forms, as is well known, a component part of all arbitration treaties which have hitherto been concluded. It states that arbitration shall not be applicable where the independence, honour, or vital conditions of one of the contracting parties are concerned. In particular, the possibility of the conclusion of an unrestricted arbitration treaty between England and America has been discussed. In this connection the view has been expressed, and especially in America, that the operation of such an unrestricted arbitration treaty on the other nations would be the same as an alliance. It is not my office to discuss the chances of an agreement of that kind between Great Britain and the United States of North America. Every nation has to decide for itself whether and under what conditions it will conclude arbitration treaties. International arbitration treaties embracing the whole world and imposed by a world-congress I consider just as impossible as general international disarmament. Germany does not adopt an attitude of refusal towards arbitration treaties. In all our new commercial treaties we have embodied a provision that all tariff disputes shall be subject to the decision of a court of arbitration. With two Great Powers we have concluded general arbitration treaties, of which one is still in force. It was due in the first instance to the initiative of Germany that the establishment of an International Prize Court was decided upon at The Hague. But as far as the honour clause is concerned, its elimination would not, in my conviction, ensure peace, but merely confirm that between the two contracting nations. Serious ground for a breach of the peace was unthinkable. An unrestricted arbitration treaty would simply set the seal on the state of affairs that already existed 'de facto.' If this state of affairs should change, if antagonisms which threatened their conditions of existence, which, as we say in common life, touched the heart, should develope between the two nations, I should like to see the arbitration treaty that would not burn like touchwood. (Shouts of agreement.)

THE ULTIMA RATIO.

The ultima ratio cannot be entirely eliminated from the life of nations. We can only endeavour to postpone its application as long as possible. Undoubtedly, arbitration treaties serve this purpose, and they are all the more likely to do so the more they are confined to legal relationships that can be clearly overseen. If we act thus in practice, and Germany does so, we shall do more useful work than by picturing to ourselves conditions which are foreign to the nature of humanity and of States. But to peaceableness belongs strength. The old law that the weak become a prey to the strong holds good. If a nation will not, or cannot, spend so much on its armament that it can assert itself in the world, it moves the second rank, it falls back into the role of a supernumerary. There will always be another and a stronger ready to take its place in the world. We, Germans, in our exposed position, are, above all others, obliged to look this stern reality fearlessly in the face. Only thus shall we maintain peace and our existence." (Loud applause from the Right, renewed with more energy when answered by hisses from the Socialist benches.) The occasion for the debate was the votes for the offices of the Chancellor and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs on the second reading of the Budget. Among the motions on the paper was one by the Socialists requesting the Chancellor in view of the fact that the French Chamber of Deputies and the English Lower House, had expressed themselves in favour of a limitation of armaments, to take at once steps with regard to a general limitation of armaments, in conjunction with the abolition of the prize right in naval warfare.

If the Great Powers wish to conclude an agreement with regard to general international disarmament, they must first decide among themselves what position the separate nations are to occupy in relations to one another. A kind of order of precedence must be drawn up, in which evey nation would be numerically entered with the sphere of influence belonging to it. Possibly it could be done as it is in industrial syndicates. I should refuse to draft such a formula. It might be said that such a claim to rank has already been realised. England is convinced, and has repeatedly declared, that, in spite of all her desires for a limitation of armaments and a settlement of disputes by the process of a court of arbitration, her fleet must, under all circumstances, be equal, or indeed superior, to all possible combinations in the world. ("Quite true" from the Right.) England has a perfect right to aim at this condition. And precisely because I adopt the attitude which I do towards the disarmament question, I should be the last in any way to question this right. But it is quite another matter to take such a claim as the basis for an agreement to be accepted by other Powers in peaceful acquiescence. If, on the other hand, objections should be raised, if other Powers should not be satisfied with the contingents alloted to them—one only needs to put this question in order to know the course that would be taken by a world's congress—a European one would not suffice—which had to decide on objections of that kind.

CAUSE OF THE ALBANIAN TROUBLES.

In the light of the somewhat meagre information so far received concerning the latest outbreak in Albania, it is difficult to say whether the insurrection is likely to attain the dimensions of those which have preceded it, and particularly of that which took place last spring. The rebellion of April, 1910, which commenced with a collision between the Albanians near Prishtina and troops who were sent to suppress a meeting of protest against the imposition of octroi duties, developed into a very serious affair. Nearly all the clans in the vicinity of Prishtina, Ipek, Mitrovitza, Diakova, and Verisovitch participated in this movement, which was not suppressed until June, by which time the Turkish Government had at least 60,000 troops in the field, under General Shefket Turgut Pasha, the same officer who has been appointed to deal with the present rising. During his campaign several pitched battles were fought, and the losses on both sides were believed to be very severe but, as the Turks refused to permit any correspondents to accompany their army, the truth on this head has never been definitely established. This remark also applies to the atrocities which, it was alleged, were committed by the Ottoman soldiery, both during the fighting and afterwards, when they came to search the towns and villages for concealed arms. But much may be inferred from the heated debates that occurred in the Chamber of Deputies at Constantinople, in which the Albanian deputies brought accusations of the most terrible character against General Shefket Turgut, charges which the Ministry were only able to oppose by general denials, and which, if they were true, equalled any of the performances of the Ottoman troops during the many disturbances in Macedonia under the old regime.

A BOGUS DISARMAMENT.

These charges of cruelty have a very direct bearing on the new revolt, because it is certain that the Albanians, who have as long memories and as great a desire for vengeance as the old Highland clans, with whom, indeed, these warlike mountaineers have many other points of resemblance, would not sit down quietly, at all events for long, under the injustice from which they contended that they suffered. Nor is it the nature of a people to whom the carrying of arms from childhood has been for generation a matter of national honour to bear with patience the wresting from them of the weapons with which every male Albanian was wont to bristle. As a matter of fact there is considerable reason to believe that in many districts the attempt to deprive the population of their rifles was a mere farce, to the extent, at least, that most of the guns surrendered were of ancient types, and that the more modern kinds were hidden away in the inaccessible mountains to which the inhabitants resorted when hard pressed by the troops. Moreover, it has been reported recently, apparently on reliable authority, that since the insurrection of 1910 was put down, tens of thousands of rifles and huge quantities of ammunition have found their way into Albania, either by way of the coast or over the frontier. Suspicious have frequently been expressed by Ottoman officials that this illicit traffic is secretly fostered by third parties, whose interest it is to see that the "sore is kept open" to this turbulent portion of the Sultan's dominions. Whether this notion be well founded or not, there is little doubt that for a folk who were supposed to have been disarmed nine months ago, the Albanians still possess a remarkably full supply of lethal weapons, and an equal readiness to use them when a suitable opportunity offers.

TOO MUCH CIVILISATION.

Apart from this arms question, which is always a delicate one when dealing with such a people as the Albanians, it would seem that the Young Turk regime is in too much of a hurry to assimilate these fiery, proud, and fanatical clansmen to the comparative state of civilisation which prevails in other portions of the Ottoman Empire. Under the sway of Abdul Hamid the Albanians were the spoiled darlings of Turkey. They paid no taxes or other dues; their men were exempted from military service, except that they furnished certain picked regiments of guards for the Sultan's palaces, enrolment in which was regarded as an honour, and they enjoyed many other privileges that were denied to the remainder of the Faithful. In return they professed unbounded loyalty to the throne, and willingness to serve it in war, though only under their own tribal leaders. Now much of this is changed. The Albanian, like the rest of his fellow-Turks, is called on to pay taxes, he is obliged to serve in the army—that is to say, when he can be caught—and he has been more or less levelled down to the status of an ordinary Turkish citizen. The population of Albania numbers about 850,000, of whom probably 120,000 are adult males, capable of bearing arms; and their territory, consisting as it does mainly of mountains intersected by numerous defiles and ravines which lend themselves splendidly to ambushes, is about as difficult a one to campaign in as can well be imagined. The report that the Moslem Albanians are being urged to a holy war against their Catholic fellow-countrymen is serious, for it may mean massacres, upon which Europe could not look with unconcern. On the other hand, it would denote a splitting of forces, and this, in the long run, might render the task of restoring order easier than if Moslems and Christians united against the common enemy, as was reported to be the case a day or two ago.

DUMA AND GOVERNMENT.

The resignation of M. Gutchkoff, President of the Duma and leader of the Octobrist party, was formally announced in the Lower House on Tuesday. At the same time it was reported as most probable that M. Gutchkoff's example, by way of protest against the high-handed proceedings of the Prime Minister, would be followed by the President of the Council of State, though under the pretext of indisposition. M. Stolypin's autocratic action continues to excite the members of all factions in both Houses of the Legislature, and gives rise to the severest criticism from politicians of all shades of opinion. One of the best known Conservatives announces his withdrawal from the ranks of the Nationalists, because of their support of M. Stolypin in his attempts to create a Single Chamber system of legislature. In fact, according to this critic, M. Stolypin has simply restored the Star Chamber of the time of the Empress Anne, niece of Peter the Great. The well-known ex-Minister of Commerce and Industry and member of the State Council, M. Timiriazeff, who is not a party man, but if anything is a Convervative and Monarchist, has expressed profound disgust at M. Stolypin's unaccountable conduct. The question on which the Prime Minister gave in his resignation, that of introducing Zemstvo councils into the Polish provinces, is a paltry local one as compared with the dispute over the Naval Budget, which might have had serious consequences with regard to the defence of the Empire. M. Timiriazeff expresses unqualified disapproval of M. Stolypin's methods as being unjustifiable from every point of view and dangerous for Russia's financial and industrial credit. Most of the time of the sitting of the Duma was occupied in trying to force on questions as to the Prime Minister's policy before returning to the discussion on the order of the day, which was so unceremoniously introduced by the suspension of legislative work at the instance of the new dictator.

SITUATION IN MEXICO.

WEAKENING OF FEDERAL POWER.

Appearance of Marauding Bands.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 16.

The correspondent of the *New York Times* in Mexico City says that the federal power is weakening in practically every Mexican state. The rising tide of revolt he says, is shown in the appearance of numerous marauding bands, having no connection with Madero's insurgents.

LONDON, April 17.

The Mexican Government has issued a general call for Volunteers for six months' service.

WASHINGTON, April 17.

Anxiety as to the developments in Mexico is plainly evident in official circles, President Taft receiving communications from the War Department until nearly midnight.

[New York, April 3.—It is asserted at San Antonia that a preliminary peace conference between the representatives of the Government and the rebels will take place at Elpaso shortly.]

[Mexico City, April 2.—In a message to Congress, yesterday, President Diaz promised to concede most of the reforms for which the rebels have been fighting. He promises—(1) that a President shall not be eligible for re-election; (2) that the electoral law shall be reformed; (3) that obnoxious provincial officials shall be removed; (4) that the personnel of the judiciary shall be improved; and (5) that there shall be a sub-division of the great private estates. The mobilisation of American troops in Texas had, he said, been satisfactorily explained by President Taft to the Mexican Ambassador at Washington. The President's message, which has created enormous interest throughout Mexico, was cheered in the Congress.]

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

New Government Whip.

LONDON, April 16.

Mr. E. J. Soares, Junior Lord of the Treasury, has been appointed Assistant Comptroller of the National Debt Office.

LONDON, April 17.

The Hon. Frederick Guest has been appointed Junior Lord of the Treasury in succession to Mr. Soares.

The changes involve two bye-elections.

Mr. Soares has also received a knighthood.

[Sir Ernest Joseph Soares, who sits for the Barnstaple Division of Devonshire, is of Portuguese descent, and is the only son of a Liverpool merchant. He was educated privately at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was an exhibitioner and first class prizeman of his college, subsequently taking his LL D. He was for a time a member of the Manchester firm of solicitors, Allen Prestage, Soares and Whitefield. He was made a Charity Commissioner in 1908, and an unpaid Lord of the Treasury in 1910.]

[Captain the Hon. Frederick Guest is the third son of Lord Wimborne, and represents East Dorsetshire. He was born in 1875, and served in the White Nile in 1900, being mentioned in despatches. His regiment was the 1st Life Guards. He has been an A.-D.-C. in India.]

THE DELHI DURBAR.

King George Studying Plans.

LONDON, April 16.

It is stated that the King is at Windsor studying plans of the Delhi Durbar. The positions of the Native Princes and groups of natives are marked with white flags on the east lawn of the Royal Golf Links.

DISORDERS AT LOURENCO MARQUES.

CAPE TOWN, April 17.

The cruiser "Forte" has sailed for Lourenco Marques, where disorders arising out of the changed regime have been disquieting British subjects.

PRESIDENT FALLIERES.

LONDON, April 17.

President Fallieres and the Ministers of Marine and Agriculture sailed from Toulon in a battleship, escorted by six others and ten torpedo-boats.

Admiral Sir Edmund Poe, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean, has left Malta with two battleships and a gunboat, for Bizerta to greet the French President.

PARLIAMENTARY VISIT TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, April 17.

The *Daily News* states that a party of members of the British Parliament are visiting Russia at the end of May, to return the Russian Parlimentary visit of 1909. The party includes the Archbishop of York, Lord Haldane and Mr. Harcourt.

STATE INSURANCE.

LONDON, April 17.

Mr. Lloyd George hopes to introduce the Workmen's Insurance Bill on Wednesday.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, April 17.

The death is announced of the Earl of Carlisle. Viscount Morpeth, M.P., who is lying at a nursing home where he has undergone a serious operation, succeeds to the title.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, April 1[illegible].

The P. and O. Company's steamer "Arabia" left for Bombay at 4 p.m. to-day with the English mails of the 7th instant.

THE CORONATION.

New Zealand's Gift.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 17.

The *Standard* states that New Zealand will present King George on his Coronation with a gift of the gold nugget, known as "The Honourable Reddy." The nugget which weighs 99 1-2 ounces, was found in 1909 and is named after the Minister for Mines.

UNREST IN SOUTH PERSIA.

Important Arrest.

LONDON, April 17.

A *Times* message from Teheran states that the Governor-General of Fars signalised his arrival at Shiraz by arresting the head of a powerful Kavam family, whose feud with the Kashgais has largely contributed to the unrest in the South of Persia.

SHOCKING BALLOON ACCIDENT.

LONDON, April 17.

At the start of a balloon race at Keik, in Saxony, one of the cars fouled a gasometer, and turned over in consequence, with the result that four of the occupants were pitched out. They fell a distance of 40 feet and received shocking injuries.

THE SALOMBRE FIRE.

Latest Returns.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, April 17.

The latest returns give the number who perished in the recent fire at Salombre as 194. Of this number 94 were identified by parents or relatives and included 49 children, 23 women and 22 men. The last batch of the dead was disposed of by the police on Tuesday last. Several officials, including Mr. Curtis, I.C.S., Commissioner, Central Division, have visited the scene of the fire with a view to making enquiries and arranging for systematic measures of relief. Mrs. Ranade, Superintendent of the Seva Sadan of Bombay, with some assistants, is at present touring in the villages round about and tending to those villagers who were burnt or otherwise injured. A quantity of jewellery worn by the victims has been recovered by the police.

HAUL OF COUNTERFEIT COINS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, April 17.

The City Police are at present investigating the case in which two Mahomedans are charged with being in possession and disposing of counterfeit coins. One of the accused, Ebrahim, was detected while trying to dispose of a counterfeit eight-anna piece to a fruit-seller in Poona City. On the accused being searched, 48 similar pieces and two false rupees were found in his pockets and umbrella. The police then took the accused to Bombay, where an accomplice named Ahmed was arrested, and on his being searched, two counterfeit rupees and some moulds were taken possession of. They will shortly be charged before the Magistrate.

FIRE NEAR SUDDER STATION BRIDGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, April, 17.

A fire broke out about 11 o'clock yesterday, at the combined booking offices of the G. I. P. and E. I. Railways near the Sudder Station bridge. It is said to have originated in a stock of bamboos kept in an underground room in the buildings which are occupied not only by the Railway staff but also by several Marwaris, who state that the damages sustained by them amount to a large sum. The fire lasted all yesterday; and, in spite of all efforts to put it down, the buildings were completely gutted. The Fort, Municipal and Railway Fire Brigades worked hard all day.

BREACHES ON THE RAILWAY LINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, April 17.

Telegrams from Mandalay report that the Railway line has been breached at two places, where transhipment is now necessary. Water having collected between Thanywa and Nyaungyaz diversions, the bank there subsided and the line was washed away. The other breach is between Meiktila and Yegyo, about 25 miles from the first one. Both are said to be due to recent heavy rainfall.

ALLEGED PTOMAINE POISONING.

Two Deaths.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 17.

As a result of eating tinned salmon, two Europeans have died in Calcutta, and three other members of the family are in a precarious condition. One death is certified to be due to cholera; but the outbreak is believed to be due to ptomaine poisoning.

"COMMERCE" learns that there is more enquiry for Bengal coal from outports. Freights, however, are still very high and this checks business. In view of the shortage of steamers in Indian waters, this paper understands that there is little likelihood of the rates of freight falling materially for the next two to three months.

THE Secretary of State is now in communication with the Government of India for allotment of seats to the representatives of the the Government of India during the Coronation ceremony at the Abbey. The Indian Military representatives will be allotted a good position in the procession.

SIKH EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, April 17.

The fourth session of the Sikh Educational Conference met at Rawalpindi from the 15th instant. The noteworthy feature of the gathering was the presence of an ever-increasing number of ladies and Sikh Jats, the ladies alone numbering about 1,000 out of a total audience of 5,000. Baba Ojagar Singh Bedi, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates, dwelling on the beauties of Sikh religion, the need for education, and concerted endeavour. The President, the Hon'ble Mr. Sunder Singh Magithia, in his presidential address said that education in the true sense of the word meant education of heart and soul which when began at home it could be best continued in Dharamsalas presided over by religious men. He said that the women were the real moulders of character, and that therefore they should be made fit for the duties of motherhood. He also insisted that the Punjabi language should be the medium of instruction for the Punjab.

Several resolutions, generally connected with encouragement and recognition of the Punjabi language, were passed on the second day's sitting.

Punjabi Brahaman Conference.

The Seventh Punjabi Brahman Conference also met at Gujarkhan, and resolutions urging loyalty and devotion to the Crown and the need of social reform were passed.

MAHOMEDAN MEETING IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Wakfalal Aulad Bill.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, March 17.

At a public meeting of Mahomedans of the United Provinces it was considered that the draft Bill for Wakfalal Aulad was a useful, proper and sound measure, acceptable to all classes of Mahomedans, and that the judgment passed by the Lords of the Privy Council is wrong in interpretation of the Moslem precepts and contradictory to Moslem doctrines. The meeting therefore prayed the Government of India to legalise the Wakfalal Aulad by a suitable Act. It was further resolved that a memorial be drawn up on the subject and submitted to the Government of India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BAREILLY, April 17.

The United Provinces Social Conference concluded its sessions here to-day. The Provincial Conference has accepted an invitation to hold its next sessions at Cawnpore.

ALL-INDIA SHIAH CONFERENCE.

Recent Fatva Deplored.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, April 17.

The Central Standing Committee of All-India Shiah Conference has passed a resolution deploring the recent "Fatva" disposing of treasures of Shiah shrines in Arabia for the purpose of building schools and hospitals, trusting that the influence of Great Britain will dissuade the Porte from giving effect to it.

CHITALDROOG EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHITALDROOG, April 17.

The Chitaldroog Industrial, Educational and Agricultural Exhibition, the first of its kind here, was opened this afternoon, in the Chamarajendra Memorial Hall, which was tastefully decorated by Mr. Chandy, Deputy Commissioner, in the presence of a large gathering of officers, representatives of different classes, ryots and merchants, many of whom had come from distant places. Mr. Anantha Chetty, Advocate, in requesting Mr. Chandy to open the Exhibition, made an interesting speech. The President, while declaring the Exhibition open, spoke on the educative value of such exhibitions. The exhibits, which are numerous and of choice selection, elicited warm commendatory remarks from visitors.

SHYAMJI KRISHNAVARMA PHOTOGRAPHS.

Declared Forfeited.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, April 17.

The "Punjab Gazette" of this week notifies that under Section 12 of the Press Act, all copies of the photographs entitled "Arya Mata," containing portraits of Shyamji Krishnavarma and others, arranged round an allegorical representation, designed and published by Desai, a photographer, of Lashkar, are declared forfeited to His Majesty.

SILVER JUBILEE OF ANGLO-VEDIC COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 17.

The Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College celebrated its Silver Jubilee yesterday. The foundation of a hall, named "Hansraj Hall," after its honorary principal, was laid and Rai Bahadur Lal Chand delivered a long speech, sketching the growth and progress of the College. There was the usual College dinner in the evening.

ABOR CAMPAIGN OF 1894.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 17.

The "Englishman" this morning publishes an account of the Bor Abor campaign of 1894. It is noted that, at the conclusion of that campaign, Mr. Needham, the then Political Officer at Sadiya, pressed for another expedition in the ensuing cold weather to punish the people of Damroh. He insisted that unless Damroh was visited the whole effect of the operations of 1894 would be lost. Two of the officers, Majors Wilson and Ward, who took part in the operations in 1894, are now with the 8th Gurkhas. Lieut.-Colonel C. R. Row, Commanding the 7th Gurkhas at Quetta, was also with the force in 1894.

THE Constitutional Committee of the proposed Muslim University is sitting in camera, the Raja of Mahmudabad presiding.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

The following messages, which appeared in the Australian papers to hand yesterday morning, are later than those which came by the English mail :—

International Arbitration.

London, April 2.

Commenting upon the speech on international arbitration and disarmament delivered by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg (German Imperial Chancellor) in the Reichstag a few days ago, the "Times" declares: "The speech was not unfriendly to England, and it was remarkable equally for its common-sense and its clear-cut reasoning. It must dissipate the illusions concerning the practicability of the limitation of armaments."

Other English newspapers assert that as Great Britain's overtures for peaceful and happier relations with Germany have been rejected, we have no choice but to arm or to go under.

Paris, April 2.

The "Echo de Paris" states: "Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's remarkable speech has surely dispelled the dreams of certain Englishmen and Frenchmen." The "Figaro" remarks: "Germany regards universal peace as a dream. She does not wish to renounce war, and she intends to play the world role of a powerful nation."

The "Debats" declares that the German Chancellor has politely bowed President Taft and Sir Edward Grey out of court. It quotes the Chancellor's remark "the weak must always be a prey to the strong," and it adds, "No sentimentality and no combination of dreamers can ever surmount that eternal verity."

Berlin, April 2.

The "Voerwaerts," the leading Socialist journal, states that the Imperial Chancellor has clenched the mailed fist, and has declared war upon disarmament in brazen defiance of the German people.

The "Neueste Nachrichten" asserts: "So long as Germany keeps powerful we shall always be able, when our good cousins are caught short on the world of exchange, to snatch for ourselves the rewards that are in prospect."

The Reciprocity Bill.

New York, April 2.

The Democratic caucus has adopted resolutions in favour of the following:—(1) Trade reciprocity with Canada; (2) election of Senators by popular vote; (3) tariff revision.

In connection with the forthcoming extra session of Congress, it was at first believed that the Canadian-American agreement would alone be considered. It is now believed that numerous other matters will be brought forward, and that in consequence the passage of the agreement will be jeopardised.

Ottawa, April 2.

The Dominion Parliament will, it is expected, not be prorogued before the end of next month. It is anticipated that the Canadian-American agreement will be passed before the prorogation despite the Opposition's campaign of obstruction.

The Albanian Rising.

Constantinople, April 2.

Frau Schlichting, whose husband, a German colonel, employed as an instructor in the Turkish army, was recently murdered by an Albanian soldier at Constantinople, yesterday, appealed for the reprieve of the assassin. The appeal has deeply impressed the military authorities here, but it has been decided that in the interests of discipline the execution of the murderer is necessary.

Osborne Judgment Disregarded

London, April 1.

In the House of Commons, yesterday, Mr. Claud Lowther (Unionist) asked whether or not the trade unions financed the 40 Labour members of the House during the last general election, despite the Osborne judgment.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith) declined to make a definite statement.

The leader of the Labour Party (Mr. Ramsay MacDonald), when interviewed subsequently, said that the statement implied in Mr. Lowther's question was generally true. The Labour Party was not breaking the law—it was simply ignoring it. If trade unions were not stopped by an injunction, they would continue doing as before. They declined to recognise things which were admittedly unfair, and which were about to be removed. The Labourites were holding the fort, while the House of Commons was considering a remedy.

Millionaire Sent to Gaol.

New York, April 2.

At Seattle, yesterday, Charles Hillman, a millionaire real estate dealer, was convicted of fraud, and was sentenced to two-and a-half years' imprisonment in addition to being fined £1,000.

Rugby Football Rules.

London, April 2.

The Rugby Union Committee have decided to invite oversea delegates to attend the rules sub-committee and general committee meetings when the laws of the game are under discussion.

ALIGARH COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, April 17.

The Raja of Mahmudabad presided at the Aligarh College Anniversary on Saturday last. Messrs. Justices Sharfuddin and Karmat Husain, Mr. Mahommed Rafique, the Hon. Mr. Rafiuddin, Syed Hasan Imam and a large number of old boys attended at a breakfast, yesterday, given in honour of Messrs. Shafqat Husain, Salamuddin and Syed Hasan, who are the Aligarh representatives in the All-India Cricket Team. Mr. Mahomed Rafique, who was himself the first captain of the College cricket team, reminded his hearers that their nominees were going to England not only as representatives of India but also of the College.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 17.

It is quite probable that a brief autumn session of the Legislative Council will be held at Simla during the month of September for the introduction of several Bills now under discussion, and generally to prepare the way for the cold weather session which is expected to begin by the second week of January next.

HON. DIAMOND HARDINGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 17.

The Hon. Diamond Hardinge and party arrived in Simla from Mussoorie and are staying at the Viceregal Lodge. Major O'Kinealy, I.M.S, Surgeon to the Viceroy, also returned to Simla.

THE City of London Corporation has voted £20,000 for the Coronation festivities, which will include an entertainment to the King and Queen at the Guildhall on Thursday, June 29.

A COMMITTEE, with Colonel Seely as chairman, has been formed to consider proposals for the entertainment of the Colonial representatives who are coming to England for the Coronation and the Imperial Conference.

PROPOSED UNIVERSITY OF BENARES.

Changes in the Petition.

In regard to the petition to His Majesty for a charter to the proposed University of Benares, a circular letter has been issued by Mrs. Annie Besant to the signatories to the original petition for a charter for an institution to be known as the "University of India." In this Mrs. Besant states:—

Since the University of India (now the University of Benares) scheme was first formulated, many changes have come over the position of public affairs, and when the petition for a royal charter was ready for signature my three chief Musalman supporters withdrew, Aligarh College having refused co-operation on the ground that the Mahomedans wished to have a college of their own. The petition was sent up to the Secretary of State for India by H. E. the Viceroy in September, 1910. Since then has come the formal demand for a university charter from the Musalmans, and the admirably carried out mission of H. H. the Aga Khan. This has aroused a strong feeling of emulation in the Hindu population, and a wish to have a university of their own. A scheme for such a university was formulated some years ago by the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohon Malaviya; the question then arose: "Is it desirable to send up to the Government three petitions for university charters? May not such a procedure lead to a refusal of the whole? As the charter already sent up by a strong body of representative men, including no less than five present and past Vice-Chancellors of already existing Universities, asks for powers which would cover the whole of the Hon. Pandit's scheme and as that scheme includes the immediate establishment of a residential and teaching university which we, on our side were not prepared to undertake at once, friends on both sides counselled the Hon. Pandit and myself to blend our schemes, so that there should go up to the Crown from India only two petitions, one from the educated portion of the Hindu population of the Indian Empire and one from the educated portion of the Musalman; if the petitions are granted—and under the conditions both would be granted or both refused—India would then possess two universities in one of which Hindu culture and in the other of which Musalman culture would be the presiding spirit, which both would be freely open to men of all faiths, thus avoiding the narrowness which threatens purely denominational institutions.

To bring about the union between the two schemes of the Hon. Pandit and myself, certain modifications in the petition already before the Crown are necessary; to these the assent of those who signed the original petition is now being sought. The most important of these is the immediate establishment of a residential and teaching university, inserted as para 2. in the preamble; the others are comparatively unimportant. A change of name is imperative, as the establishment of the Aligarh University will make the sweeping title of the "University of India" a misnomer. When I chose it, I had hoped that both communities would unite. We have, therefore, agreed to change this name to the "University of Benares," in Hindi the "Kashi Vishvavidyalaya." Doubtless the two universities will be popularly known as the Hindu and Moslem Universities, but territorial designations are everywhere adopted for such institutions.

Little Support Accorded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 17.

The proposed amalgamation of Mrs. Besant's scheme of the University of India and of the Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya's scheme of a Hindu University is not meeting with much approval amongst, not only the orthodox, but even amongst the advanced reformers. The predominance which has been given to the theosophical ideas in the management of the Central Hindu College and the recent teaching of the cult of the coming Avatar which Mrs. Besant, Mr. Arundale, Principal, and some professors of the Central Hindu College, have been preaching largely accounts for the opposition to the amalgamation.

BALASORE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 17.

A passenger on the Puri Express, which collided with a stationary goods train at Balasore, has arrived in Calcutta and says that two newly-built bogie carriages were considerably damaged. In a second-class compartment there was a European lady with four children. The roofing of the bathroom of this carriage was completely torn away, while the door of the carriage was bent in two. The lady and her children must have had a very narrow escape from serious injury. In the collision the driver of the Puri passenger train had his arm broken, while the guard of the same train sustained some nasty injuries to his face. There were several persons injured; in the case of one, whose injuries were very serious, it was deemed advisable to remove him to the Balasore Hospital, while no less than half a dozen other persons were removed to the Kharagpur Station Hospital for treatment. One European gentleman, a first-class passenger, who was also rather seriously injured, declined to go to hospital, saying that he would have himself attended to in Calcutta. The damage caused through the collision to the passenger train alone must amount to at least Rs. 50,000.

An Assistant Station Master is being prosecuted by the Railway Police.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT MERGUI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, April 17.

A disastrous fire occurred at Mergui, on the [illegible] instant, destroying about 400 houses, including a rice mill with some 900,000 bags of paddy, also several boats on the river bank. The loss is estimated at several lakhs. The victims took shelter in Buddhist monasteries. The fire is said to have originated through a Chinaman accidentally throwing a match on a mosquito curtain.

CYCLONE IN THE ANDAMANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, April 17.

The Patrick Henderson's steamer "Martaban," which arrived to-day, experinced squally weather from Thursday till yesterday. The vessel appears to have been following in the wake of a cyclone west of the Andamans. The "Bharata," with the Calcutta mails, met with only a heavy swell and arrived punctually. The "Palamcotta" from Madras was due to-day, but has not arrived yet.

THE Government of the Union of South Africa has decided to construct extensive coast defence works under the new Imperial defence scheme.

MR. B. T. ROUSSAL, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Insein, has been appointed to the charge of ex-King Theebaw at Ratnagiri, relieving Mr. H. J. Inman, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

FEDERAL POLITICS.

Defence.

IMMIGRATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, April 3.

MR. FRAZER, M. H. R., Honorary Minister in the Federal Government, in an interview this week said: From a Treasurer's point of view it was pleasing to know that the revenue was coming in very well. In the event of ordinary conditions prevailing till June 30, the Government would be enabled to remove the deficit which they inherited from their predecessors and show a profit on the financial year's transactions. The money that had been borrowed from the Bank-note Trust Fund was being repaid to that Fund and as convenient and practicable it was being invested in State securities. The rate of 3 3-4 per cent. which had been fixed was a fair deal for the Commonwealth, and apparently on recent results allowed the States to get money at a slightly better rate than they could procure it outside, when all charges were taken into consideration. The total revenue up to date had been considerably supplemented by the action taken by a vigilant Minister for Customs. Frauds in connection with importations had been detected during his control, and penalties aggregating many thousands of pounds had been secured in fines and penalties from the offenders. In some cases these frauds had been going on for many years. The Immigration Restriction Act was being rigidly applied and every effort was being made to see that aliens were not permitted to get entry to the country. It was unfortunate that the port of Fremantle had been found unsatisfactory in this connection. Before arriving at any conclusion, the Minister for Customs had to his (Mr. Frazer's) personal knowledge, very carefully considered the situation that had been reached. The work in connection with the collection of the land tax was well in hand. It had been found (particularly in dealing with trust and entailed estates) that many difficult positions had to be faced. Every reasonable consideration had been given to prospective tax payers in the matter of supplying information and reasonable extensions of time for the submission of returns. Already it was evident that the tax was having the effect of leading to the sub division of large estates. It was expected and hoped that the validity of the Act would be maintained. The old-age and invalid pension roll, Mr. Frazer explained, was now over 76,000 and nearly £2,000,000 per annum was being disbursed in meeting the claims of the necessitous invalids an ancient poor. Considerable difficulty had been experienced in deciding when a person was permanently incapacitated, but all possible expedition was being used to get claims settled. The Government intended to proceed with a vigorous policy toward the development and extension of settlement in the Northern Territory. A section of the Press had endeavoured, chiefly for party reasons, to injure the referenda proposals by picturing to the public a seething insurrection on the part of postal employees and the want of consideration on the part of the Government for their grievances. Whilst admitting some difficulties, this wholesale discontent was not in existence. Since the Labour Government assumed office eleven months ago they had instituted conditions and increased the wages to an extent which would result in a permanent additional annual expenditure of £120,000 per annum This money had been almost wholly applied to the lower-paid officers in the general division and was outside the ordinary annual increment, which amounted to £85,000 per annum. It did not include a substantial increase which had been granted to temporary employees. Regarding defence, the policy of the Government would be to secure efficiency of the forces as soon as possible. Work that could be done toward this end at anything like reasonable rates would he given to Australians. On the question of the referenda he was very hopeful that the enlarged powers would be granted. He noticed that the Premier, prior to his departure for England, had made a statement which was alleged to be the production of a prominent lawyer. He knew of no person in the community who could be expected to put the same enthusiasm into the maintenance of the present condition of affairs as a lawyer, because the cases that had been present to the Court in testing the validity of Federal Acts had been a veritable harvest to the members of that profession. The Federal Government were however of the opinion that the public were entitled to something more than interminable lawsuits for which they had to pay and in the interests of fair convictions for the working man, industrial peace, pure foods, anti-trust legislation and national development they confidently appealed for this further extension.

NEW SOUTH WALES MEMBERS AT VARIANCE.

Differences are known to exist among some of the members of the State Ministry. While the Premier (Mr. McGowen) was at the head of affairs all went well, but not long after his departure for the Coronation two members of the Government found themselves not altogether in agreement. It would appear that Mr. McGowen found office work somewhat irksome, and it is said that the burden of the Premiership, as well as that of the Treasurership, fell largely on the shoulders of Mr. Carmichael, the Assistant Treasurer. In fact, so little was left to Mr. McGowen that even letters to the heads of the other States were sometimes signed by Mr. Carmichael. Being a man of figures, Mr. Carmichael naturally revelled in the work at the Treasury and all went well. When the Premier sailed Mr. Holman, the Attorney-General, became Acting-Premier and Acting Treasurer and moved his quarters to the Treasury, with Mr. Carmichael in the adjoining room. These Ministers did not altogether see eye to eye in respect to certain things, but what was the nature of their differences has not been made public. It is even stated that Mr. Holman threatened to resign when his colleagues had the dispute before them. A meeting of caucus has been convened for Wednesday next at which it is expected that the differences between Messrs. Holman and Carmichael will be discussed. It is understood that no question of policy is involved and that the differences the two Ministers are concerned in are purely personal.

IMMIGRATION.

The Italian Government are displaying practical interest in the Victorian schemes of immigration and irrigation, and have sent out two experts, Signor Bonderali, civil engineer, and Signor Antonio Parapini, an expert agriculturist, to make an inspection of the irrigation areas. They arrived by the R.M.S. Orvieto. A deputation from the Women Workers' Union and other organisations of female employees waited on the Premier (Mr. Murray) on Wednesday in order to protest against the proposed importation of domestic servants from Great Britain, and to submit an appeal for the appointment of a Commission to investigate the condition of women workers in this State. The Premier, in reply, said that an inquiry into the conditions of domestic servants was not really needed. Representations had been made to the Government that there was a dearth of domestic servants, and the Government was going to see what could be done to bring in first-class domestic servants. He was not a bit afraid that immigration would lower wages. If the Labour Party stood out against immigration the country would soon be in the hands of black races again.

A telegram was received by the Minister of External Affairs on Saturday, stating that Captain Barclay and his exploring expedition to the Northern Territory will reach Alice Springs on March 30. The expedition will then set out to the tract of country far to the west of the telegraphic line. What the Minister of External Affairs calls a surprising number of applications have been received by him from young fellows anxious to get to the Northern Territory. He accounts for it partly by the spirit of adventure and partly by a desire to be in a new country just on the eve of its development. Mr. Batchelor has had several interviews with Mr. Mitchell, formerly the Government Resident of the Territory. Mr. Mitchell has been appointed to act temporarily as the Administrator under the Northern Territory Act. He will exercise the full powers conferred by the statute.

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

A deputation, consisting of some of the University professors, the Government Astronomer, the Lord Mayor, and others, asked the Minister of External Affairs to-day for £20,000 towards the projected Antarctic expedition. The total expenses are estimated at between £40,000 and £50,000; the Government were asked to provide half. "You know you have my sympathy," said Mr. Batchelor, "but you probably want to know how that sympathy is expressed in £ s. d. I am rather startled to hear you say it should be expressed to the tune of £20,000, I was under the impression that about £10,000 would be the extent of the assistance that would be asked of the Federal Government. The force of the argument that Australia should undertake the exploration of that portion of the Antarctic lying nearest its territory appeals to me. The State Government are being asked for a very large contribution. I realise the importance of the view that a Government guarantee would give the expedition stability, and take it out of the region of the projects of scientific faddists and cranks—if there are any such persons. To the extent that some Government support should be given I agree with the deputation, but this is essentially the kind of proposal that should appeal to the many wealthy people of Australia. They have made their money here and should be willing to add something to the prestige of the Commonwealth by helping to equip the expedition. The Government are faced with the urgent necessity of carrying out exploration work in the Northern Territory and in Papua, and cannot be expected to subsidise heavily an Antarctic expedition to the detriment of others which would open up the country to settlers. I will submit the matter to the Cabinet, but to what extent the Government will be prepared to support the request I will not venture to say."

AUSTRALIA'S DRINK BILL.

At an inter-State temperance conference on March 23rd Mr. S. Mauger said last year Australia spent £7,112,000 on ale and beer, £5,74[illegible] on spirits, and £702,000 on wine. The drink bill on a per capita basis was £[illegible],230,000 greater than that of Canada, while in Victoria alone it was £800,000. Materialism and pleasure-seeking among Victorians were evils that had to be fought. More money should be spent on primary, secondary, and technical education, but they were told they could not afford it. Yet Australia only spent £2,425,497 on primary education last year, as against over seven millions on beer, while it spent over five millions more on spirits than on technical education. The employes of the boot trade last year earned £200 each for their employers and woollen trade employes £165, but every employ in the breweries of Australia earned £50 for his employer, and every employe in the distillery trade £825 for his employer. In any five years during the last quarter of a century more money was spent in drink in Australia than was saved in the Savings Bank during the past 75 years.

COMMONWEALTH NAVAL DEFENCE.

The Federal Cabinet met on Friday, all the Ministers being present, except Messrs. Hughes and Frazer. The Prime Minister (Mr. Fisher) subsequently announced that any decision in regard to the partial or complete adoption of Admiral Sir Reginald Henderson's scheme for the naval defence of the Commonwealth would be deferred until the return of himself and Messrs. Batchelor and Pearce from London. "I do not see how we can possibly have time to deal with such a large subject. It is all a matter for Parliament." Mr. Fisher, referring to the construction of three of the destroyers and a second-class cruiser, said that inquiries had been made in all of the States. It was all a question where the vessels could be constructed without undue delay. Mr. Pearce, the Minister for Defence, explained that the projected construction of these vessels was part of the already authorised programme, and was altogether apart from Admiral Henderson's scheme. Consideration has not yet been given to the offer of the New South Wales Government to build the new destroyers. The Minister for Defence (Mr. Pearce) will discuss the matter with the New South Wales authorities during his visit to Sydney.

THE BULLFINCH FIELD.

Notwithstanding the pronounced slump in the share market the general feeling here is optimistic concerning the future of the Yilgarn field. Not only are a great many prospectors here waiting for rain to permit them to venture into the bush to locate new finds, but reports of a highly favorable nature continue to come in from such centres as Golden Valley and Mount Jackson. Mr. M. Stubbs has located a big quartz reef at Mount Jackson, averaging 6 ft. in width and worth 2 oz. per ton. Development work under Mr. Stubbs is to be proceeded with immediately on this property. The Sunset mine, Golden Valley, continues to look well, as also does the Pine Hill. Many men are now engaged prospecting and sampling the big low-grade outcrops in the vicinity of this centre, and here a general revival is being experienced. The Bullfinch Proprietary is carrying out a vigorous policy of development, and the installation of the hauling plant will be completed shortly. At the Marvel Loch mine the plant is being thoroughly overhauled and put in good order. Good progress is being made with the erection of new plant on the Mountain Queen mine, and milling and treatment operations will shortly be started. Further men are being put on at the Manxmen leases, and high values are being obtained over a long line of reef there. It is the intention of the owners to send a quantity of ore to the public treatment works as soon as it is broken out.

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*[By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

POONA BRIBING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, April 17.

Mr. Waterfield, Assistant Sessions Judge, Poona, delivered judgment on Saturday in the appeal filed by Rao Bahadur Martand Kenjale, a wealthy sowkar of Baramati and his nephew Gungadhar Damodhar Varvunker, against the conviction and sentence passed by Mr. Greer, Personal Assistant to the Collector of Poona, who recently sentenced them to 9 months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 and three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 respectively. This was in the case brought by the police charging the accused with attempting to bribe Mr. Denis, Chief Clerk in the office of the Inspector-General of Police, to procure the transfer of a sub-inspector at Baramati with whom he was not on friendly terms. The Judge reduced the sentences in both the cases to bare fines of Rs. 1,000 and Rs 200 respectively. Notice of an appeal was lodged.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

The following orders have been issued by General Sir Edmund Barrow, G. C. B., Commanding the Southern Army from Head-Quarters at Ootacamund :—

110th Mahratta Light Infantry.—Major T. X. Britten, Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Frazer appointed Commandant.

4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.—Lieutenant C. B. Herapath, Double Company Officer, 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment) to be attached in the same capacity.

Staff.—Captain C. G. H. Henderson, 29th Lancers to officiate as Brigade-Major, Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade, vice Captain W. K. Bourne, proceeded on combined leave.

2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse)—Major L. L. Maxwall, Squadron Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command pro tem, vice Major W. B. James on special duty, in connection with the Coronation Durbar.

20th Deccan Horse.—Lieutenant T. K. Wilson, Squadron Officer, 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse), is transferred in the same capacity to fill an existing vacancy.

26th King George's Own Light Cavalry.—Captain J. S. Mowat, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander pro tem vice Major R. DeL. Faunce seconded.

92nd Punjabis.—Major W. G. Nisbett, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Goodenough appointed Commandant.

102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.—Major F. R. E. Lock, 2nd in-Command, to officiate as, Commandant, and Major F. G. Pierce, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command vice Lieutenant-Colonel S. M. Edwardes, D. S. O. granted leave or until further orders

110th Mahratta Light Infantry.—Captain L. H. Branson, Double Company Commander, vice Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Frazer appointed Commandant.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMER MISSING.

Search So Far in Vain.

Brisbane, March 26.

Advice has been received by the Adelaide Steamship Company that the steamer "Yongala," which left Flat-top at 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, was due at Townsville on Friday, but had not yet arrived. The steamers "Cooma" and "Taiyun," which passed northwards 24 hours later than the "Yongala," did not see her.

WRECKAGE FOUND.

Brisbane, March 28.

The Adelaide Steamship Company received a telegram from Cape Bowling Green to-day, stating that a find had been made on the beach opposite the signal stations, of one bag of chaff branded "Lyell Geelong," one bag of pumpkins marked "W.L.R." over "S.T.," one bag of bran marked "H G." over "J." and two bags of pollard marked "C.S.A." over "B." The company stated that the marks on the bran and pollard were identical with those on bran and pollard shipped in Brisbane by the "Yongala," and the statement of the general manager (Mr. Wareham) that it had been stowed in No. 3 hold made the outlook very black.

The news of the finding of wreckage was received with consternation, though the failure of the "Yongala" to get into communication with coast towns had somewhat prepared the public mind. It was felt that if she had merely disappeared and was lying at anchor in a sheltered part of the coast her boats would have reached Bowen or Cape Bowling Green, or even Townsville. Shipmasters and others well acquainted with the eastern coast had taken a gloomy view of affairs since Sunday. It was considered impossible that the master and officers of the "Yongala" would have failed to get into communication with the coast or with passing steamers had there not been a disaster of an absolutely overwhelming nature. The general impression when first the news was received of the finding of cargo was that it might have been washed overboard during a severe storm, but the fact that this particular cargo has been identified from the ship's manifest as having been stowed in No. 3 hold led to the belief that the "Yongala" had met with some bad mishap.

There was much speculation as to the fate of the vessel, and many people favored the theory that she struck a reef and sank before the boats could be lowered. Others held to the idea that the steamer was turned completely over by the terrible seas and sank, carrying down every soul on board. There was comment on the absence of wireless telegraph apparatus on coastal boats, as it is believed in some quarters that had the "Yongala" and other coastal vessels been so equipped the vessel and the 120 people aboard might have been saved.

Mr. Wareham to-night received a telegram from Townsville as follows:—The small steamer "Alert" returned to Townsville to-night, and reported having found on Keeper Reef situated about 25 miles north of Cape Cleveland two cases of kerosine which had been shipped by the "Yongala" for Lucinda Point, also a lifeboat, two small gratings, and an oar without any marks that might lead to identification. The "Alert" also picked up two pillows branded "A. S. Coy." pieces of a cabin trunk and cabin fittings, besides a case of oil intended for Cairns. In addition to the above articles the "Alert" found a fancy colored glass panel with the glass partly broken away. On the broken glass was the word "Festina," and the figures "1900."

Mr. Wareham, speaking of the latter discovery, said the words undoubtedly proved that the panel belonged to the missing steamer "Yongala" as the motto of the Adelaide Steamship Company is "Festina Lente," or hasten slowly. This motto was engraved upon the door of the "Yongala's" music-room. The "Alert" also picked up a bag of mails. The wreckage was taken over by the police, and the mail bag will be opened to-night. Then it will be learned whether it was part of the "Yongala's" mail. Later advices stated that a basket picked up by the "Alert" was found to contain parcels shipped from Brisbane by the "Yongala."

UNSUCCESSFUL SEARCH.

Brisbane, March 29.

The Adelaide Steamship Company this morning received a telegram from the captain of the "Tarcoola" advising that he had arrived at Bowen at midnight after an unsuccessful search commencing at daylight yesterday from Bate Reef along the edge of the Barrier to the south end of Flinders Passage. He then proceeded to Upstart Bay and Cape Upstart, thence going to Camp Island. Darkness then set in and he proceeded to Bowen. He had an officer and a seaman stationed in the "crow's nest" 70 ft. above the deck. The weather was fine, but they saw nothing. The "Tarcoola," acting under Mr. Wareham's instructions, left Bowen at 5 a.m. to-day for Cape Upstart and will proceed thence to Cape Bowling Green and then across to Flinders Passage. She will then thoroughly search all the reefs from the south end of Flinders Passage to Cairns, where she will arrive to morrow. The Government steamer "Relief" and a motor launch left Bowen this morning for the scene where the wreckage was found.

Townsville, March 31.

The representative of the "Daily Bulletin," on board the steamer "Barratta," telegraphed from Cape Bowling Green to-day that in the course of a search made on the sandy beach a little below the Cape a constable and some sailors found a dark grey heavy woollen collarless shirt, or singlet of the kind usually worn by sailors. They found it high up on the beach. The shirt was inside out and was almost new.

The Townsville Harbour Board's steamer "Alert" returned this afternoon. She searched right along the outer reef to Cape Upstart. The captain reports having got among a lot of wreckage between Wheeler add Broadhurst Reefs. The point where most of it was found was about 17 miles to the north east of Cape Cleveland out towards the Great Barrier Reef. The "Alert" brought what appeared to be a small cabinet, of the kind generally used for jewellery. It was of walnut and contained two drawers, but had been badly battered about. The captain also reports that he passed a great deal more wreckage which he was unable to pick up owing to the rough state of the weather. There were a small case of sundries, a bag of either flour, bran or pollard and several cases of benzine and kerosine. Five or six hatch gratings were also seen.

Brisbane, April 2.

The steamer "Queensland" is reported to have discovered evidences of a fracture on Nares Rock, abreast of Bowen. It is stated that fragments weighing several hundredweight have been broken off. A search is to be made in the vicinity for traces of the steamer "Yongala."

A Muntz metal airight compartment, such as was used under the seats of the "Yongala's" lifeboats has been picked up on the beach 10 miles south of Cape Bowling Green.

A POPULAR COMMANDER.

There were sixty-eight passengers on board while the crew numbered seventy.

The master of the missing steamer (Captain William Knight) is one of the most popular officers in Australian maritime circles. He is everywhere regarded as a capable master. He was at one time in charge of the "Marloo" which, with the "Wollowra," engaged in the Western Australian trade. Subsequently the "Yongala" and a sister ship, the "Grantala, after having relieved the "Marloo" and "Wollowra" in the West, were transferred to the Queensland trade, and Captain Knight and Captain Sim, another well-known mariner, alternated in commanding the steamers. Since 1907 however Captain Knight has been in charge of the "Yongala." He is a married man, 62 years of age, but has no children. His wife is resident in Sydney.

The "Yongala" with her sister ship, the "Grantala," is amongst the latest additions to the Adelaide Steamship Company's fleet, and is regarded as one of the most modern vessels engaged in the Australian coastal trade. The steamer was built in 1903 by Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co., at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and reached Australia on her maiden voyage at the end of that year. Her length is 350 ft., beam 45 ft. 2 in., and depth 27 ft. 2 in., gross tonnage 3,064, net 1,825 tons. Her engines were supplied by the Wallsend Slipway Engineering Company, and are 690 nominal horse power. The "Yongala" has accommodation for about 240 saloon and second-class passengers, and about 1,700 tons of cargo. She was built expressly for the Australian passenger trade, and was first engaged in the run from Sydney to Melbourne, Adelaide, and Fremantle, but latterly had been engaged in the trade between Melbourne and Cairns (Queensland).

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Russia and the Khanikin Branch.

Teheran, March 24.

Surprise is expressed here that in the House of Commons on March 8 Mr Balfour appeared to assume and Sir Edward Grey to acquiesce in the assumption, that Russia holds a concession from Persia for the construction of a line connecting Teheran with Khanikin. According to telegraphic summaries the same assumption appears to underlie Lord Curzon's speech in the House of Lords. Not only does the concession not exist, but there is no evidence that Russia has put forward any request to Persia for it. It should be remembered that during the two years before the Potsdam meeting Germany appears repeatedly to have expressed to Russia her opinion that it was desirable to effect a junction with the Baghdad line by this route, but the Russian view was that such a connexion would be detrimental to Russian interests. Obviously it would open an avenue for British trade into Northern Persia from the Gulf, and for the German and Austrian overland trade, which is now condemned either to use the slow Trebizond route or to pay the tariff through Russia. At Potsdam Russia appears to have agreed to connect the Teheran-Khanikin line, if and when constructed, with the proposed branch line from Baghdad to Khanikin, but although Russia doubtless entertains legitimate desires for railways in Persia, and indications of these desires may be forthcoming in the future, no outward anxiety is manifested at present to proceed in the direction of Khanikin.

ENGLAND AND THE GULF SECTION.

The "Vossiche Zeitung" published, on March 27, a telegram from its Constantinople correspondent communicating a report that England had proposed that all the interested Powers should participate to the extent of one-fourth each in the cost of constructing the Gulf section of the Baghdad Railway and recognise the sovereignty of Turkey over Koweit.

The "Vossiche" expresses the conviction that this English proposal, which "gives to Turkey and Germany no majority over England and France," will be courteously considered and courteously rejected. The Radical journal, which is generally well informed on matters of foreign policy, says that England is adopting a method thoroughly understood in the East—namely, she offers at the outset more than she is ready to accept and is prepared to haggle. The English proposal, it declares, is in the first place opposed to the fundamental idea underlying the action of the "concessionnaires" of the Baghdad Railway in relinquishing their concession of the Gulf section, for it provides for only a restricted internationalisation. Austria and Switzerland, the "Vossiche" says, have invested capital in the Baghdad Railway and it cannot see how, or in what manner, these two countries are to be excluded from participation in the Gulf section. If only for this reason, it states, the English proposal is unacceptable.

Furthermore says the "Vossische Zeitung," such recognition of Turkish sovereign rights over Koweit as is suggested by England would have a merely academic value for Turkey, for "so long as England relies on her Treaty with the Sheikh of Koweit to prevent Turkey from exercising her sovereign rights not the slightest advantage accrues to Turkey from the Platonic recognition by England of those sovereign rights."

"It is still the English and not the Turks," the "Vossische Zeitung" continues, "who will be masters at Koweit. Moreover, even if England withdrew absolutely, and permitted Turkish troops to march into the Koweit district, the above-mentioned proposal would be unacceptable. England is apparently spoiled by the immense gain she has secured from the Suez Canal. Germany, however, is not France, which had to give up the Suez Canal and later also the Panama Canal. We prefer to abide by the recent semi official statement in the 'Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung,' namely, that 'should negotiations concerning the participation of England fall through nothing will remain for the Baghdad Railway Company but to construct the final section of the line itself.'"

TNE REVENUE BILL.

The Closure Motion.

In the House of Common on March 24 the Consolidated Fund Bill passed through Committee without amendments. In Committee on the Revenue Bill considerable discussion took place on a proposal by Sir A. Cripps that the provision fixing the amount of the "whisky money" at a sum equivalent to that paid during the year ending March 31, 1909, should be confined to the current year. Mr. Long declared that the ratepayers were entitled to call upon the Government for immediate relief from their heavy burdens. Mr. Dillon said the Government proposal would leave the system of intermediate education in Ireland bankrubt. After the imposition of the closure the amendment was rejected, and, by a majority of eighty-four, the clause was added, to the Bill. The remaining Government clauses were afterwards disposed of, and progress was reported.

After questions in the House of Commons on March 27, the Prime Minister introduced his closure motion, by which the Government allocated the 18th far the completion of the Committee stage of the Revenue Bill and the 29th for the report stage and third reading. Mr. Asquith declared that the Ministerial assurances given last year that there would be full opportunity for discussion of this belated portion of the Budget had been fulfilled alike in the spirit and in the letter, and he offered a simple sum in arithmetic in support of his proposition. That the Government have been most brutal in their application of the closure was shown by Mr. Balfour who joined issue with the utmost vigour. Why, he demanded, had not the Government fulfilled its pledges? Why had the Prime Minister reached the climax of his career as a curtailer of the liberties of the House? Ministers had been absolutely reckless in their use of the closure—a recklessness incomparably cynical when taken in connection with their professions. For the first time, and for no reason whatever, the rights of private members had been absolutely destroyed. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald asserted his willingness to vote for the guillotine, and a chorus of protesting disapproval followed from the Unionist benches. Mr. Austen Chamberlain denounced the Government's defiance of its own pledges, and Mr. Churchill, in reply, advised the Opposition not "to splash the paint about so freely." Later on in the evening Mr. Asquith intimated that he would do something to meet the views of the opposition. His offer was that the proceedings on the measure should be brought to a conclusion at eight o'clock on March 30 instead of at half-past eleven on the previous night. Mr. Balfour accepted the offer but repeated that he saw no necessity for passing the Revenue Bill before the 31st. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald protested strongly against the arrangement saying that experience ought to have taught the Government that business was not expedited by concessions. Upon the amendment which Mr. Asquith moved for the extension of the alloted time the Labour Party challenged a division. This was carried by 356 votes against forty-nine, and the resolution was carried by 238 votes against 158, a Government majority of eighty.

The House then went into Committee on the Bill, and curious incident took place at the first division. The Chairman gave the orders to lack the doors leading to the lobbies, when some members rushed into the House and prevented the attendants carrying out their instructions. Mr. Barnes called the Chairman's attention to this fact and asked whether the votes of these members would be counted. The Chairman, however did not interfere and the debate proceeded. A new Government clause was passed, despite the protest of Mr. Wedgwood, allowing all the money spent in developing land for the previous twenty years to count towards exemption from the un eveloped land tax. When soon after eleven Mr. Hobhouse, for Government, moved to adjourn the dobate, Mr. Balfour protested, because of the time occupied in debate by Labour members and others below the gangway on the Radical side. This brought indignant disclaimers of wasted time from Sir Henry Dalziel and Mr. Barnes. The motion to adjourn the debate was carried by 233 votes to 157.

Seven thousand coal miners in Eastern British Columbia and Alberta have gone on strike.

Aged ninety, Mrs. Elizabeth Ingles, who was acquainted with Sir Walter Scott, has recently died at Selkirk, N.B.

MONEY FOR ARMY AEROPLANES.

What Other Countries are Spending.

The activity of European Governments with regard to the aeroplane as a new "arm" in warfare has become general. In the case of France and Germany, keen competition has arisen between the War Departments of the two countries to possess the best equipment of military aeroplanes and airmen before the end of 1911. Russia, Austria, Italy have undertaken military aviation on a large scale; while Japan is training airmen and testing machines energetically. In England, as the public has quite recently learned, £85,000 is to be spent by the War Office next year on flying—most of it, unfortunately, on expensive "dirigibles," the utility of which, in comparison with aeroplanes, in war time is now seriously questioned; while the recently-formed Air Battalion, which has already a number of well trained military airmen ready to join it, will make a definite beginning for England, if the requisite aeroplanes are purchased without delay. Here are the figures as regards military aeroplanes and military pilots for the principal European countries of to-day:—

Country.	No. of Airmen.	No. of Aeroplanes.
France	50	50
Germany	40	40
Russia	15	20
England	14	5

Such a table as this does not indicate, however, the activity that now prevails in such countries as France and Germany regarding the formation of aeroplane fleets. France, the most enthusiastic advocate of the aeroplane as a war weapon, intends to spend far more money than she has already done upon the development of the new "arm." Her present fleet of aeroplanes will be increased before the end of 1911 from fifty to a hundred. The two military air stations she at present possesses at one of which is provided full facilities for building and repairing machines, will be increased; she aims to have an absolutely complete equipment of machines, pilots, observers, and engineers—all well-trained and on a practical war footing.

COMBINED ACTION.

In this regard the French authorities have arrived at an important decision through their many tests of aeroplanes for war purposes. They have come to the conclusion that no really effective work will be done with these machines in actual war unless many are employed, acting very perfectly in concert, and undertaking combined reconoitring flights in large numbers, as well as destructive raids.

Russia, apathetic at first regarding the possibilities of the aeroplane in warfare, is now convinced of its possibilities. She is to spend £1,000,000, on military aviation. Practically all this sum is to be devoted to the purchase of aeroplanes, and £26,000 will be expended upon the construction of special military machines. Russian military officers are learning to fly at all the schools in France. Many machines of French make, mostly biplanes, have been bought to form the beginning of the Russian air fleet.

Germany, at first devoting all her attention to dirigible balloons, has now decided to strengthen her position as regards aeroplanes with all speed. Forty military monoplanes were ordered by the German War Office in one group quite recently. The German authorities favour the monoplane on account of its speed and transport facilities. Above all, it should be stated that the Kaiser himself is now extremely interested in the use of aeroplanes in warfare, and the result of his interest in the subject will be that at the next German manœuvres it will be sought to put at least fifty aeroplanes in the field and to carry out a complete test of their efficacy.

AMERICAN AWAKENING.

The United States, where lack of interest in the aeroplane from the military point of view was at first rather puzzling, is now waking up. Representatives of her War Department have recently been in Europe studying military machines. The Government at Washington has decided to spend a preliminary sum of £26,000 upon military flying, and the Secretary for War, after seeing what is being done in France, has just recommended that this sum should be greatly increased.

Austria, which possesses already two excellent military flying schools, with a number of officers who have gained their certificates of proficiency, has decided to buy more machines. Spain has purchased quite lately a batch of biplanes of a military type, and is founding a school for military airmen under the tuition of a well-known French pilot. Japan has some half-dozen officers learning to fly in France and is experimenting with Japanese built aeroplanes. Even countries like Chili are sending missions to France to see what this new "arm" can really do.

There is sound reason for all this expenditure and activity. In the most exhaustive tests, although it is even yet only an experimental machine the aeroplane has demonstrated without the shadow of a doubt that its reconnotiring uses in war time will be of signal importance. Military experts have recognised that employed in well organised squadrons, the aeroplane could be made an effective engine of destruction.

What has the aeroplane done since its first introduction at the French autumn manoeuvres to show its value as a reconnoitring agent and despatch-carrier? One or two instances among many may be cited:—

Captain Bellenger, a prominent French military airman, has flown for 450 miles across country with three stops, in 17hr. 7min.

Lieutenant Menard and Lieutenant Maillois, two other French military airmen, have made reconnoitring flights of over two hours' duration, carrying inspection officers as passengers, during which 100-mile tracts of country have been accurately surveyed.

It has been proved that even small bodies of troops may be observed, and their movements noted, from a height of 3,000 feet.

Maps have been made and photographs taken from aeroplanes at altitudes of from 3,000 to 6,000 feet.

RELIABLE ENGINES.

In addition, it has been shown that the engines of aeroplanes are already nearly as reliable as those in motor-cars, and that experienced pilots can fly in winds of twenty and twenty-five miles an hour velocity. And this is all being done, it must be remembered, with experimental machines, which are being improved upon every day.

As regards the destructive possibilities of the aeroplane, much has been learned particularly by the French authorities, although little is said concerning the conclusions. As showing the weight an aeroplane can already carry, either in the shape of a machine-gun or bombs, Lemartin, a Blериot pilot, raised seven passengers into the air at Pau the other day upon a monoplane built specially for military requirements.

What it is now considered that aeroplanes could do, as destructive agents in warfare, may be thus summarised:—

Attacks upon troops on the march with machine-guns.

Dropping incendiary bombs upon supply stores.

Destruction of bridges by bombs, and attacks upon lines of communication.

Attacks upon bivouacs, and the harassing of an enemy during the night by the dropping of bombs.

One or two aeroplanes would be practically useless for any of these purposes. To deliver an attack that would be effective, at least fifty aeroplanes, acting together, would need to be employed. Then their employment for offensive purposes would become a factor seriously to be reckoned with.

Senor Capablanca, winner of the International Chess Tournament at San Sabastian, recently played thirty-five simultaneous games of chess at Munich. Of these he won twenty-six. The nine others were drawn.

Mr. W. Chawner, Master of Emmmanuel College since 1895, and Vice-Chancellor from 1899 to 1901, has recently died in the South of France.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 3, Farringdon Road, London England.

POLAR EXPLORATION.

Unexpected Rival to Capt. Scott.

Sensational news has been received from Capt. Scott, the leader of the British Antarctic Expedition, that at the jumping-off place for the discovery of the South Pole he has met a rival explorer in the person of Capt. Amundsen, the well-known and intrepid Norwegian navigator, the only man who has made the North-West Passage in his ship from sea to sea. This information points to the fact that an exciting race for the discovery of the South Pole is about to take place between the British and Norwegian expeditions.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, commenting in the "Daily Mail" on the prospects of this exciting race, points out that there are, in fact, four competitors in the field: Capt. Scott, Capt. Amundsen, a Japanese Antarctic expedition which left Wellington (New Zealand) last month, "having sworn to get to the Pole or die," and an expedition organised by Dr. D. Mawson, the Australian explorer, who is to start from Australia very shortly.

Sir Ernest, however, evidently considers the race is between Capts. Scott and Amundsen, for he continues.—"Who will reach the Pole first? Amundsen or Scott? Is Amundsen following the dictates of Polar etiquette by wintering within Capt. Scott's sphere of influence? And is Capt. Scott following those same dictates by landing a party at one of Dr. Mawson's intended bases, Cape Adare?

"Capt. Amundsen starts from a point eighty miles further south than Capt. Scott. His journey to the Pole will be shorter by that distance. If he decides to go up the Beardmore Glacier he will have to encounter the same difficulties as Capt. Scott; but, in spite of these, he has a known and surveyed route to within ninety-seven geographical miles of the South Pole. Capt. Scott will undoubtedly follow my route. Both men are experienced. Capt. Scott has the advantage to my mind in equipment, being well supplied with motor sledges and ponies. But against this must be set the hereditary knowledge of ski-ing and handling of dogs that the Norwegian possesses. . . . What concerns the public most is, who will get to the Pole first? And I, for one, consider it a moot question."

Dr. Douglas Mawson, the leader of the Australian Antarctic Expedition of 1911, who is at present in London, was interviewed on the news that Capt. Scott had landed a party at Cape Adare. He said: "It surprises me very much to hear that Capt. Scott has landed a party at Cape Adhare in face of the agreement between us and in view of the information I gave him. When I was in England last year it was practically arranged that I should accompany Capt. Scott. I was only, however, prepared to join if Capt. Scott would land me with a party at Cape Adare to carry out magnetic work along the northern coast of the Antarctic Continent. After maturely considering this, Capt. Scott decided that it could not be done, at any rate the first year. Then it was that I arranged to organise an Australasian expedition for scientific work along the coast between Cape Adare and Gaussberg. Naturally I am sorry that circumstances have driven Capt. Scott to take the course he has done."

THE BIBLE TERCENTENARY.

In celebration of the Tercentenary of the Authorised Version of the Bible, special services were held in the London churches on Sunday, March 26. The Archbishop of Canterbury was to have preached at St. Paul's Cathedral, but he was unable to do so owing to indisposition. His place, was taken by the Dean of Manchester (Bishop Welldon).

A great meeting was held at the Albert Hall on March 29 to commemorate the anniversary. Lord Northampton, President of the British and Foreign Bible Society presided, and the principal speakers were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Prime Minister, and the American Ambassador, Mr. Whitelaw Reid. After the Archbishop of Canterbury had reminded the audience of the events which led to the preparation of the Authorised Version, Mr. Asquith spoke of the effect of the English Bible upon the life and literature of the country, and went on to say that there could not be a worthier or more appropriate monument of the Tercentenary year than that it should witness the sealing of a solemn part between the English-speaking peoples, which should put an end once and for all to the unthinkable possibilities of fratricidal strife.

The American Ambassador, who followed, said that the Bible had furnished the most indestructible bond for the present practical unity of the great English-speaking family of nations, which occupied over one fourth of the habitable surface of the globe and governed nearly one third of its inhabitants. As a result of the community of aims and aspirations between those nations, which had originated from their common possession and use of the Bible, came the recent statesmanlike proposal of President Taft, and the inspiring response of King George through Sir Edward Grey, which promised to make war between any English-speaking peoples impossible.

The American Ambassador afterwards read the following message from President Taft:—"It affords me very great pleasure to present through Mr. Reid my congratulations to those who in the mother country are commemorating so signal an historic event as the publication of the King James Version of the English Bible. This Book of Books has not only reigned supreme in England for three centuries, but has bound together as nothing else could two great Anglo-Saxon nations, one in blood, in speech, and in a common religious life. Our laws, our literature, and our social life owe whatever excellence they possess largely to the influence of this our chief classic, acknowledged as such equally on both sides of the sea. Americans must, therefore, with unfeigned satisfaction join in thanksgiving to the God of the Bible, who has thus bound together the Old and the New World by so precious a tie. I can speak, I am sure, for my fellow-countrymen in congratulating you on so significant a commemoration." At the suggestion of the Chairman, the audience stood up as a mark of their appreciation for this message from President Taft.

VISION OF A CRIME.

Sentence on "Second Sight" Evidence.

New York, March 31.

Probably for the first time in history a man has been convicted of murder on the strength of a vision.

The evidence heard in the trial at New Jersey of William Strong, a farmer, who was accused of murdering his wife, suggested an episode as bizarre and terrible as the famous dream scene in "The Bells," so magnificently played by the late Sir Henry Irving.

Mme. Pauline Gerard, a clairvoyant, was the chief witness for the prosecution. On her evidence despite the protest of counsel for the accused, Strong was last night convicted.

Mme. Gerard calls herself a "psychometrist." Her method is to hold in her hand a trinket belonging to the person concerned, on which, she declares, a vision of his past arises before her.

Strong was persuaded to visit her, and while she invoked a vision two detectives hidden behind a screen in her parlour watched the effect on the accused.

In her evidence, as already related in the "Daily Mail," the clairvoyant described the murderer of her client's wife as wearing glasses and having fair hair. "He sat on the corpse for a long while," she went on, dreamily describing her vision. On this Strong, it was alleged, broke down and confessed with sobs that the murderer she had pictured was himself.

In court Strong declared that the confession was extracted from him after Mme. Gerard had placed him in a trance. Though counsel for the defence denounced the prosecution as "having out-stepped all bounds of decency" in securing the assistance of the clairvoyant, whom he characterised as a professional trickster, the jury were unanimous in the conviction.

Strong, who is sixty years of age, was sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment.

A remarkably perfect bronze celt has been dug up at Stalham, Norfolk. It has designs upon it which are believed to possess astrological signification.

The body of the late Mr. W. L. Murdoch, who died at Melbourne on February 18 was embalmed, and is now on the way to England for interment at Kensal Green.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE ALL-BRITISH WEEK.

The all-British shopping week, which owes its origin to Queen Mary's interest in, and patronage of, British industries, promises to be an enormous success. The wonderful displays of British goods of all sorts or description which adorn shop windows in every part of London are attracting great crowds of buyers and sightseers, and a genuine interest is being taken in the new venture by all classes of society. Perhaps the greatest surprise of which the all-British scheme has been productive is the excellence of the dress displays. Seeing these all-British models, one wonders why Parisian creations have reigned supreme for so long, for certainly the majority of model gowns that grace the windows of the West End shopping centres this week can hold their own with products of Paris and Vienna.

AN ALL-BRITISH QUARTETTE.

This is particularly noticeable where the question of hand embroideries is concerned, for embroidery has been brought to a fine art in England. Picking four beautiful model gowns at random—all of which are on veiw in a London shop—one finds a Rose du Barri gown of satin, which is equal to anything Paris can produce so far as taste is concerned, trimmed with exquisite embroidery of all shades of the same colour. Another very successful model is fashioned of the new coronation shade of ultramarine blue silk, trimmed with Irish and fine black lace, the chief feature of which is a charming side panel of hand embroidery worked in black and bule silk outlined with a suspicion of gold thread. Another is of apple-green satin the bodice made to show the new bolero effect, while the skirt is of hand embroidered ninon of the same colour. The fourth example—which would make an ideal going-away gown for a bride—is of a soft shade of cerise silk with a smart waistcoat effect in black with tiny paste buckles which match the black waistband and sash the costume being completed with a Peter Pan collar of Heniton lace which terminates in a lace jabot.

NECK-BAND NOVELTIES.

A very charming and quite new neck-band which is sure to become popular, not only for its artistic appearance, but for its utility, as it protects lace neckbands or light collars from getting soiled by dark furs, is formed of a band of coloured porcelain beads which fit closely round the neck and is ornamented in front by a medallion pendant of beads, from which falls a bead fringe, or two bead tassels. These necklets can be worn over any blouse or bodice; or, mounted on a velvet or satin strap, they are easily adapted for evening wear. They are quite inexpensive and are a charming addition to tailor-made and afternoon toilettes alike.

MOURNING FASHIONS.

A reader is anxious to learn the latest news concerning blouses suitable to wear when in deep mourning. Several shops have specialised in this direction of late, and the result is a decided improvement upon the heavy ninon and crepe de Chine blouses which formerly were the only kind available for mourning wear. Nowadays, it is by no means difficult to obtain smart blouses of black net and lace which for afternoon and evening wear look very well when worn over a kimono underslip of thin black chiffon. A pretty black blouse, which can be made to do duty for day and evening wear, is of black chiffon, made in kimono shape, the round yoke and short sleeves being trimmed with a light jet embroidery. For day wear this blouse can be worn over a high underslip of black net made with a smartly tucked yoke and long sleeves. These blouses also look well over an underslip of the new silver tissue net or silver tinsel lace.

KING FERDINAND'S POLICY.

Bulgarian affairs are arousing disquietude in political circles in St. Petersburg. King Ferdinand's resolve to link his forward policy with that of Austria-Hungary lies at the root of the present Bulgarian ferment, and of the Russian uneasiness. That policy is grounded on the assumption that the disruption of the Turkish Empire is inevitable, and King Ferdinand, whose proximate aim is the annexation of a large part of Macedonia, endeavoured, when he was last in St. Petersburg, to induce Russia to precipitate a crisis, while Bulgaria was still a good match for Turkey. The Tsar's Government, however, identifying Russia's interests with those of European peace, not only threw cold water upon King Ferdinand's new-born Slav enthusiasm, but admonished him sharply to resign himself to a continuance of the "status quo." Rebuffed by this stiff negative, King Ferdinand changed his attack, and resolved to wait for the natural disruption of the Ottoman Empire and throw in his lot with Aurtriar-Hungary. Presumably with that aim in view he has requested the Great Sobranje which will soon meet for the purpose of readjusting the terms of the Written Constitution to the contemporary situation to authorise him to conclude treaties with foreign Powers without the assent or knowledge of Parliament, but the Great Sobranje can modify the clauses of the Constitution only when three-fourths of the members are agreed. If more than one-fourth vote against any bill it is thrown out. The Democratic Cabinet under the Premier, M. Malinoff, having proposed this bill for increasing the Monarch's powers to the ordinary Sobranje, has lost the support of its party. If King Ferdinand now creates a business Cabinet the election for the Great Sobranje may go against him and more than a quarter of Opposition members be returned. Therefore he may ask M. Gueshoff to form an Administration and supervise the elections. The strength of King Ferdinand's sway lies in his system of keeping all the thirteen political parties plunged in the depths of darkness, whence he raises them to life and light when he requires their services. But no politician and no political party enjoys influence or consideration in the land since M. Stambuloff's blood was shed. It must be a dark night for King Ferdinand's star to shine. But if that system constitutes the strength of the newly-made Tsar, it also lies at the root of his weakness. Private despatches allude to the activity of the Republicans at Sofia, but nothing is known about this in official quarters here.

THE NEW ARMY SASH.

In the House of Commons on March 29, Mr. Malcolm said about ten days ago an Army Order was issued that commissioned officers in the Army should buy for themselves a crimson and gold sash to be worn on review occasions. The cost was between £5 and £7, which was a very great expense to subalterns and others. If it were to fall on the nation the cost for Regulars and Territorials would be about £300,000, but no Government would ever dare to put it on the shoulders of the taxpayer. They ought to treat officers with the same consideration, and he appealed to the Government to do what they could to relieve officers of this rather extravagant charge.

Colonel Seely said that the responsible authorities were in accord with what had fallen from hon. members as to the undesirableness of constant changes in the uniform or of any kind of extravagant improvement in the present uniform. They wanted to see a several simplicity in dress maintained if possible. It has been though that the officers of the Army as a whole would welcome the introduction of the new sash. The Secretary for War had told him that if it was the sense of the House of Commons that it was unreasonable to force this change on officers he would reconsider the whole matter. In the meantime he could assure the House that no compulsion would be applied to any officer to buy the sash.

Sir A. Acland-Hood said he could not say they were satisfied with what the right hon. gentleman had said. It would not do to make the adoption of the sash optional, for it would be a point of honour that each man should have it. This was not the way to make it easy for a private soldier to become an officer.

Several other members joined in condemnation of the Order imposing unnecessary expenditure on subaltern officers, and in reply to Mr. F. E. Smith, Mr Cuurchill said the promise of reconsideration would include the question of reimbursing officers who had already purchased the sash.

Sir Charles Holroyd has written from the National Gallery, saying that Lord Michelham has telegraphed that he will make a further contribution of £5,000, making £10,000 from him in all, towards the fund being raised for the purchase of "The Mill." Including this £10,000, the total amount contributed or promised up to mail week was £17,233 8s. The sum required for the purchase of "The Mill" is £100,000.

BY THE WAY.

CHILDREN ON THE RAILWAY.

The question of the age of children travelling by rail seems to cause trouble not only in England, but in other places. There is no doubt that the age-limit lends itself, to use a well-known expression in Scots law, "to falsehood, wilful imposition and fraud." According to a Paris contemporary, they have discovered a way out of the difficulty in America. In the booking halls some of the railway companies have a measuring machine. If any dispute arises the child is put to the machine and measured. If he reach the height of 1·31 metres, or about 4ft. 3in., a ticket must be taken. If he do not, then the child travels free.

BIRDS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Hugh Boyd Watt, who edits the ornithological column in "Knowledge," has summarised Mr. Ogilvie-Grant's list of British birds, and gives the following interesting figures in the current number of "Knowledge":—133 species are resident, and breed, 52 species are regular summer visitors, and breed, or 185 breeding species; 55 species are regular autumn, winter or spring visitors not breeding; 9 species are occasional visitors, used to breed; 192 species are occasional visitors, never known to breed. To this number the American pipit, mentioned in the last number of "Knowledge," (pages 71) falls to be added. One species in extinct (great auk).

PEASANT PROPRIETORS AND METAYERS.

In Despatch No. 188, Commercial, 1906, Sir Francis Bertie, our Ambassador in France, writes:—"Large regions exist in France, in which large properties would never pay, where the land yields its full return, thanks to the individual and minute care given to it by the proprietor, and in which the peasant proprietor earns 10 per cent. on his capital where the tenant farmer, or metayer, could not extract more than 3 per cent." A metayer, it may be observed, is a farmer cultivating the land under a system of partnership with the landlord. He does not pay rent, but the profits are divided according to arrangement.

A REHEARSAL OF CANADA.

The Duke of Connaught was much amused when he went down to the Tower to Inspect the 3rd Coldstreams, just returned from Egypt. The morning seemed to be perfect as he watched the battalion execute its various movements in "the ditch," as the parade ground at the Tower is usually known. As he commended to address the men, however, down came the snow in abundance. "Good heavens, what is this?" remarked the Duke to one of those about him. The soldier addressed grinned broadly. "I should say they are giving you a rehearsal of Canada," he remarked as His Royal Highness strove to make his voice heard above the gale. For the foregoing, "Black and White" is responsible.

BABIES AND GOOD TASTE.

Babies are the most fastidious creatures on earth. Such is the dictum of the "Gentlewoman." They immediately detect any departure from "good taste" in the dealings of "grown-ups" with themselves, and show their resentment in no uncertain manner. Furthermore, they have a delicious sense of humour. One has only to notice the critical and cool stare with which they often greet the egregious grown-up's attempt to be funny to adapt himself or herself to the baby mind. At other times they double themselves up like crumpled rose leaves with sheer amusement when they hear a staid matron talking in such barbaric language as "Didums, poor ickle sing; or see some portly and gouty gentleman trying to make "goo-goo" eyes. It is all very amusing to baby when it is not unutterably boring. "Why cannot these idiots be natural? the infantile optics seem to be saying. And why do they think it necessary to mutilate the King's English on my account?"

A BEAN FROM CHINA.

The latest food novelty in Paris is the soya bean. It owes its introduction (says the "Caterer") to a small Chinese colony which within the past two years has sprung up at Les Vailees, on the outskirts of Paris. A Chinese firm known as the Casco-Sojaine, has fitted up a factory there for the manufacture of products of the soya bean, which it is claimed, is so rich in vegetable matter that it can be used to produce food of many kinds, in the form of bread, vegetables, milk, cheese cakes, sauce and jam. The beans used are imported chiefly from China.

AUSTRIAN CENSUS.

The result of the Austrian census shows that the population of the Empire is 51,314,000. Of these 28,567,000 belong to Austria, and 20,850,000 are Hungarians. The others belong to Bosnia-Herzegovina. It is in this part of the Empire that the population shows the greatest increase. In ten years it has amounted to 327,000 souls, or 21 per cent. The proportion of increase in Austria-Hungary during the same period is much less, viz., 92 per cent. for Austria, and 10·3 per cent. for Hungary. In respect to Austria and Hungary the increase since the last census equals practically the increase over the previous recensement.

AN IMPECUNIOUS CHAPTER.

A question which has been brought before the Spanish Chamber is not without interest in the art world. The Chapter of the Cathedral of Zamora evidently are at the end of their resources, for they have sold openly to an antiquary of Madrid two caskets in ivory, said to date from 955 A.D., and since that time to have been preserved in the cathedral at Zamora. One of the caskets is inlaid with silver, and the other is a magnificent arabesque work. The Minister of Instruction was appealed to to prevent the sale being carried out, but he has done nothing. It is now feared that the tapestries for which the cathedral is noted, will go the same way.

A CRITICAL STAGE.

Many poultry-keepers find comparatively little trouble in rearing chickens up to the age of four or five weeks, but once the birds reach this stage the percentage of mortality is extremely high. The "Smallholder" thinks the cause of a high rate of mortality among chickens in England is due to the fact that once the birds reach a month or five weeks they are not perhaps actually neglected, but the same care that they have been receiving during the first month of their lives is discontinued, and they are left, to a large extent, to look after themselves. To rear chickens successfully constant care and attention are necessary, without which really satisfactory results will never be achieved.

A CRADLE OF BISHOPS.

It is probably no exaggeration to say that no town in England has more representatives than Leeds among the dignitaries of the Church. At present, without including the Bishop-designate of Winchester, no fewer than two Archbishops, eight Bishops, four Archdeacons, and four Canons, all men of note, have worked at one time or another in the commercial capital of Yorkshire. The Archbishop of York was a curate there, twenty years ago, to a successor of the late Bishop Gott, of Truro; and the Archbishop of Sydney, Dr Wright also did good work in Leeds. The Bishop of Chester was for three years Vicar of Leeds; and Dr. Gibson, Bishop of Gloucester, was one of his successors in the living. Other Bishops who have passed through Leeds on their way to the metre are Adelaide, Kingston, Natal, Glasgow, North Queensland, and New Guinea. Among other one-time Leeds clergymen are the Archdeacons of Birmingham, Southwark, Johannesburg, and Durban.

THE MODEL BOY SCOUT.

One of the principles of the Boy Scout movement is to do a good turn to somebody every day, and in this connexion the founder of the brigade, Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell, has been telling a good story that he had heard in Canada. He said that a Boy Scout woke up one night and remembered that he had not done a good turn that day. He lay for a time thinking and very unhappy about it. Suddenly he heard the noise of a mouse in a trap in the room, and a bright idea struck him. He got out of bed and gently took the mouse out of the trap and gave it to the cat.

At Des Moines, in Iowa, on April 1st four men bound and gagged the County Treasurer, and then attempted by means of a dynamite explosion to break into a vault containing £20,000. The noise of the explosion frightened the desperadoes, who thereupon fled. Seven men have been arrested in connection with the affair.

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MEN AND MATTERS.

A SPARTAN CABINET MINISTER.

If, Sir Edward Grey is the most retiring of the present members of the Cabinet, Mr. Haldane, who has just been elevated to the Peerage, is certainly the most profound. As a student of German philosophy, he has no equals in England, and his fondness for abstract speculation is proverbial. The Secretary for War is a great believer in "the simple life," his own upbringing having been almost Spartan in its simplicity. Talking some time ago of his schooldays in Edinburgh, he said: "Everybody was content with very little then. I recall how we used to fight for a current bun and half an albert across the bar in the janitor's window. The only drinking water that was to be got was in a trough under the swaying bodies of the mass of boys fighting to get their lunches, and you dipped down as well as you could and got a jugful of water and crumbs and slaked your thirst for the day. It was a good, hardy time. There was plenty of fighting work to be done when you had to get home in the afternoon, because there was an opposing enemy, whom we always encountered somewhere about Churchlane. It developed habits of self-reliance, and the boy was very much looked down upon who went skulking home in order to avoid the fight." The new peer, by the way, probably owes his leanings towards asceticism to the fact that the comes of clerical stock, two of his grand-uncles having been famous preachers in their time. One of these gentlemen spent no less a sum than £70,000 in building tabernacles and in other religious work.

A PLAY ON A DUCHESS'S STAIRCASE.

"The finest private mansion in London," as Stafford House is not unjustly styled, is to be the scene of a remarkable theatrical experiment on May 11th. A one-act play by an unknown author will be produced on the historic staircase of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland's residence, the landing being utilised as a stage, and the audience viewing the production from the great hall. There are no facilities for wing entrances; consequently, the players will have to make their entrances and exits by walking up and down the stairs. The experiment is hardly likely to set a fashion in "staircase drama," but the novelty of the thing will certainly attract widespread attention. This wonderful staircase in the most remarkable feature of Stafford House, and occupies a considerable portion of the great hall. The double row of broad marble steps, branching right and left from the halfway landing leads the visitors to the gallery which runs round three sides of the hall, and out of which open the State reception-rooms, including the famous picture-gallery. Opening on to the landing is a large double glass door, which is never unlocked save when the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland are receiving a Royal visitor, or on the rare occasion of a marriage taking place from Stafford House. The story goes that one night, as Queen Victoria was passing through this doorway, she remarked to the late Duchess of Sutherland: "I come from my house to your palace."

PEER AS THEATRICAL SUPER.

It is reported that Lord Tweedmouth has been distinguishing himself by playing the part of a walking-on character at the Belasco Theatre, New York, in order to win a wager. His lordship's friends in town will hardly be surprised at the News, knowing, as they do, how keenly interested he has always been in stage affairs. As the Hon. Dudley Churchill Majoribanks, D. S. O., he was engaged at one time to the well-known burlesque actress, Miss Birdie Sutherland. Fifteen years ago, Miss Sutherland, then a leading light of the Gaiety, sued him for breach of promise of marriage. The action, however, was never heard, but was settled for £5,000. Everything was arranged pleasantly, the defendant consenting to the verdict "as some sort of compensation for the non-performance of a promise which he finds himself unable to fulfil." In 1902, at the age of twenty-eight, Lord Tweedmouth married the pretty twenty-year-old daughter of the then Secretary of War, Mr. St. John Brodrick, now Viscount Midleton. Lord Tweedmouth is a favourite in Society, uniting the ability and energy of his father with the tact and charm of the late Lady Tweedmouth. He won his D.S.O. during the Boer War, and the first Boer flag brought to this country came over in his portmanteau. He enjoys the friendship of King George, who presented him, on his marriage, with a silver cigarette-case engraved with the Royal Horse Guards' badge.

NURSING AS A SOCIETY CRAZE.

The vocation of nursing bids fair to become a craze among fashionable women in London. A good deal is being made of the news that "Nurse Grimston," who has entered a training home in Bow, happens to be the Earl of Verulam's daughter, but, as a matter of fact, the Peerage has supplied a good many recruits to the profession of nursing during the last few years. Lady Esher's "first-aid" classes, held at her house in Tilney Street, have given a considerable impetus to the movement, while the practical interest in nursing institutions which Queen Alexandra has repeatedly shown is also largely responsible for the firm hold which the vocation has taken on the minds of Society women. Queen Alexandra set a grand example in this respect at time of the Boer War, and so did Mrs. Cornwallis West (Lady Randolph Churchill) when she took charge of the hospital ship "Maine." One of the best-known Society nurses is Lady Annesley, who become deeply interested in hospital work and spent most of her time in the wards of the City of Dublin Hospital. But for her marriage, she would have adopted nursing as a profession, and she found a village hospital in the grounds of her home in County Down. Lady Hermione Blackwood, a marquis's daughter and sister of Lord Dufferin, is president of the Irish Nursing Association, and among earls daughters who have been greatly to the fore in the nursing world are Lady Katherine Stanhope, Lady Rosalind Northcote, Lady Griselda Cheape, and Lady Maud Keith-Falconer. "Nurse Grimston's" entry into the profession does not surprise her friends, as she took to nursing when a mere girl, and helped to nurse he brother, Lord Grimston, when he met his driving accident.

NOBLE TACT.

Lord Rosebery, whose recent remarks on the "harem skirt" caused a great deal of amusement, is noted for his tact, and for his ability to say the right thing at the right moment. On one occasion, when he was giving a dinner to some of his tenants, an old man, who sat next to him, was evidently much impressed by the magnificence of the meal, the like of which he had never seen before. When the ices came on, the old chap eyed his portion curiously, and then put such a huge piece in his mouth that he nearly cried aloud with the cold. "Why", be exclaimed in surprise when at last he regained his breath, "this pudding's froze!" With the utmost gravity, Lord Rosebery tasted a little from his own plate, and then, with a face as stern as a judge's he said: "Great Scott, so it is!"

CECIL RHODES'S COMPANION.

Dr. Jameson, whose ill-health has recently been causing much anxiety amongst his friends, is a wonderful example of the self-made man. Thirty years ago he sailed to Cape Colony to set up as a doctor. In Kimberley he shared rooms with another young man, and few thought that this ordinary young couple were destined in the future to make history. Dr. Jameson afterwards became the leading man in the Colony, whilst his companion was Cecil Rhodes. Dr. Jameson does not boast much in stature, but what he lacks in inches he makes up in pluck. He once kept back, single-handed, a wild mob outside a gaol, whose object was to lynch a prisoner. Dr. Jameson has himself seen the inside of a prison, not, as one might expect, during an inspection—but as a convict. Some years back he was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment, and he has, therefore, the distinction of being the only Prime Minister, who has worn prison garb. Speaking of this incident, the doctor said: "Revolution, to be justified, must be successful—ours was not. I made a mess of it and got fifteen months'—that is all. I may add one thing, I deserved fifteen years'—for failing."

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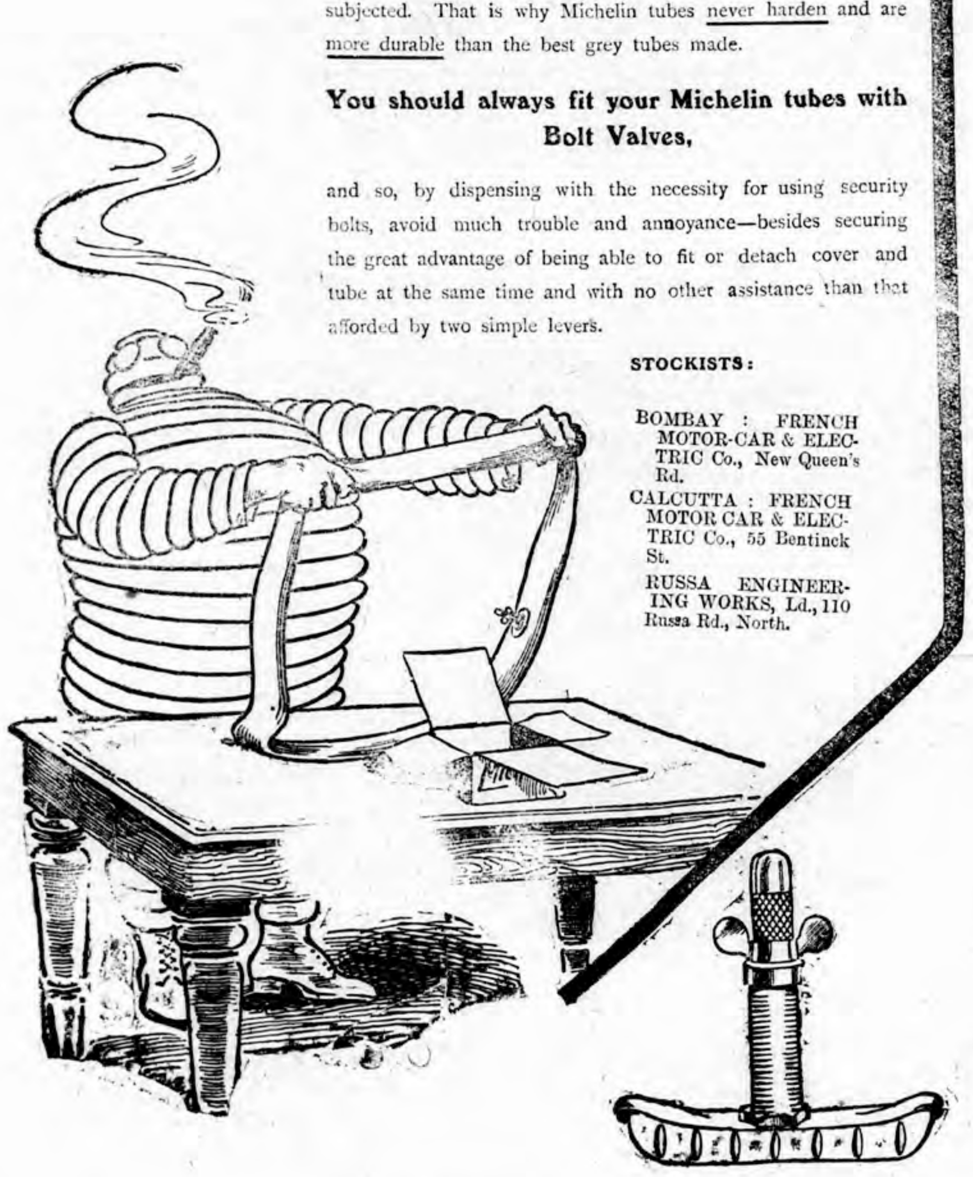

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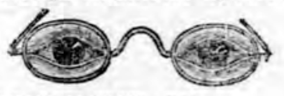

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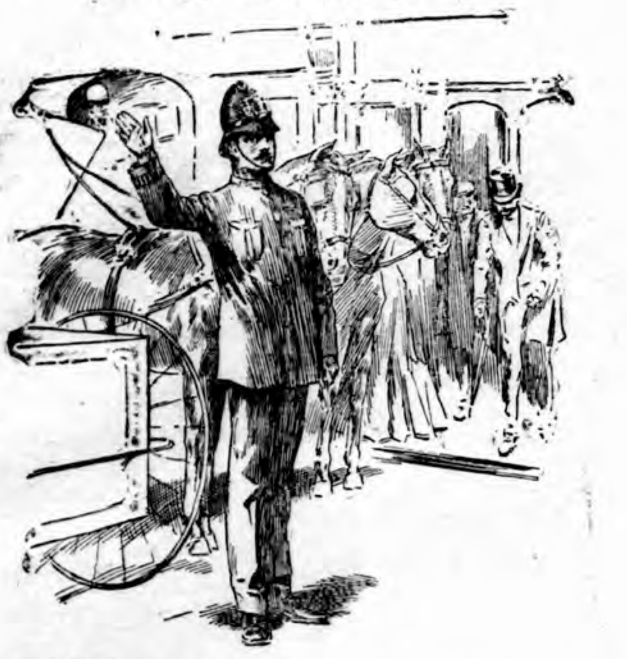
A City Constable



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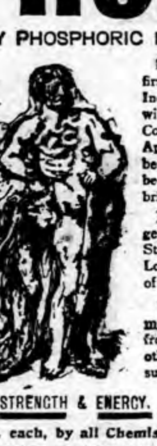

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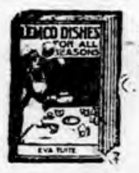

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